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#### NEXT WEEK.

ADVERTISERS should not fail to send instructions for advertisements in the C. & D. next week not later than Tuesday. It is to be a number above the average in interest, for we are to give an extra circulation of it in the New World—*e.g.*, the leading buyers of druggists' goods in Canada and the United States will get it. Good business ought to result from advertising in this New World Issue, for the buying power there is great, and business relations with the Mother Country are growing.

#### PRICE-LISTS AND CIRCULARS.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the pioneer of the method of distributing price-lists and circulars to the trade in its Summer and Winter Issues. The system has been in force for more than thirty years, and is as effective as it is popular. Distribution to the best buyers in the world is ensured, and that is not the case when price-lists are sent singly by post—*e.g.*, reports received from Australasia show that "tons" of price-lists and dutiable matter on which the tax has not been paid are destroyed by the authorities. The Summer and Winter Numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing such price-lists and circulars are not so treated, because the demands of the Customs are complied with, hence the copies are promptly delivered to the advantage of advertisers. The next opportunity for sending out price-lists and circulars will be with the Summer Number to be published on July 27, 1907. The Publisher invites up-to-date firms to write to him at the Head Office for conditions and terms.

#### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

DOES advertising pay? Doubtful persons, please read p. 710.

THE latest store-prices of chemists' goods are quoted on p. 695.

A COUNTERBLAST to the pro-alcohol medical manifesto is printed on p. 710.

FURTHER Australian regulations regarding the importation of medicines are printed on p. 717.

CHEMISTS' DANGER-SIGNALS, as outlined by Dr. Ralph Leftwich, specially apply to those who prescribe (p. 713).

A PORTRAIT of Mr. J. P. Gilmour, of Glasgow, with some biographical notes, concludes the 1906-7 Winter Session series of Association Presidents (p. 711).

"EXRADIO" is the name given by Sir William Ramsay to a constituent of radium emanation, the properties of which are extraordinary. See the report on p. 700.

THE OPTICAL ROTATION of camphor is the subject of a letter by Messrs. Howards & Sons, who do not find any natural camphor of lower dextro-rotation than 42.5° (p. 730).

NO PHARMACY LEGISLATION at Westminster this week yet (p. 717); but chemists in British Columbia have obtained an Act in which they get a grip of company trading (p. 697).

THE IRON-OX Co.'s action against the Wholesale Co-operative Society commenced before Mr. Justice Parker in the High Court on Monday, and on Thursday he reserved judgment (p. 699).

"APOLLINARIS" is to be registered as a trade-mark under the new Act, although at one time it was removed from the register. This has been decided by Mr. Justice Kekewich (p. 699).

BODY-NAMES on medicines involve liability to stamp-duty. So the Keighley Magistrates have ruled in the case *Helm v. Cousins*. We give the judgment in full (p. 701), and comment upon its probable results (p. 708).

"XRAYSER" discusses Mr. N. H. Martin's letter about the Pharmaceutical Society's "Codex," "British" as a description of Irish matters, influenza pastilles, income-tax, and an "all-sufficing" pretension (p. 707).

THE Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations had two meetings in London this week, which were miserably attended considering. Its continuance is practically decided, but the matter will be settled in July. Reports begin on p. 714.

MR. CYRIL H. KIRBY in his Federation paper gave some interesting particulars about the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Prevention of Corruption Act as far as they affect chemists. These are worth careful study (p. 714).

CO-OPERATIVE TRADING was expounded at the Federation meeting by Messrs. Forret and Glass, of Edinburgh, who advocated a system of protection which some speakers called boycotting and did not sympathise with (p. 716).

AN ACTION by a traveller against the Crown Perfumery Co. for the recovery of 1,400*l.* damages for wrongful dismissal came to a dramatic conclusion in the High Court on Tuesday, the plaintiff's leading counsel withdrawing from the case (p. 698).

A REDUCTION of 1*l.* in quinine is the most important alteration in the markets. Balsam peru and saffron are dearer. Crude camphor, peppermint oil, Japan wax, and platinum salts are lower. A large auction of first and second hand drugs is fully reported on p. 721.

AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS, druggists' sundries, drugs and chemicals, machinery, photographic and optical goods, proprietary articles, soaps, toilet-preparations, and perfumery exhibited in the Horticultural Hall this week are described in a lengthy report beginning on p. 725.

THE Marylebone Magistrate has decided that a false trade-description was not applied to "Ox-Cup" and "Ju-Vis," consequently that Mr. Foster Clark did not commit an offence under the Merchandise-marks Act. The Magistrate criticised the evidence of the expert witnesses for the prosecution, and gave the defendants 200*l.* costs (p. 701).



## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

Miss C. M. Cowley has been appointed dispenser of medicines by the Guardians of the Bolton Union.

The Eton Urban Council have appointed Mr. W. Oldham, pharmaceutical chemist, to be chemist to the Council for the ensuing year.

The Sussex Licensing Committee have granted an off wine-licence to Mr. George Stanley Perrett, chemist and druggist, 25 Devonshire Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

At the meeting of the London County Council on May 7, after an amusing discussion it was agreed to purchase thirty pairs of "water-wings" for the Council's swimming-baths, for use in teaching scholars how to swim.

At Worcester Police Court on May 6, George Thompson Kitson, of the City Drug-stores, was fined 10s. and 9s. costs for obstructing the free passage in Broad Street by displaying "a kind of cinematograph advertising Mellin's food."

The West Cumberland Traders' Association have passed a resolution protesting against a clause in the Pharmacy Bill carried in the House of Lords by a small majority, enabling limited companies to adopt and use the title of chemist and druggist. [Well meant, but belated.—ED.]

The Main Drainage Committee of the London County Council have accepted the tender of Mr. D. Matthews, Morriston, Glamorgan, for 4,200 tons of protosulphate of iron—2,600 tons for Barking (23s. 4½d. per ton delivered) and 1,600 for Crossness (22s. 3d. delivered).

### Sheep-scab in Essex.

At a meeting of the East Essex Flockmasters at Colchester on May 4, in regard to compulsory sheep-dipping, Mr. J. F. Marlair, chemist and druggist, Colchester, contributed to the discussion. He said he had studied this question of sheep-scab, particularly some years ago, when residing at what was perhaps the principal agricultural college in the country, and he knew it had been shown by experiment that after eighteen months' preservation the eggs of this scab would affect sheep. The disease, however, is very little known in East Essex, and he believed that under these circumstances the Board of Agriculture would modify their order.

### Pharmacy in Guernsey.

The Royal Court of Guernsey on Saturday, May 4, took into consideration the petition signed by practically all the local chemists (see *C. & D.*, April 13, p. 537), urging that only chemists whose names are on the Register of the Pharmaceutical Society should be allowed to practise in that island. Advocate V. G. Carey represented petitioners; and Advocate H. H. Randell appeared on behalf of Boots, Ltd. The former pointed out it is now possible for a chemist who has been struck off the Pharmaceutical Society's Register to be admitted to practice in Guernsey.—Advocate Randell trusted the interests of corporate bodies would be safeguarded, and that they would be allowed to carry on business as chemists provided the employés concerned are duly qualified. He suggested that a clause to that effect be introduced into the proposed legislation.—The Crown Officers suggested the principle of the petition, deeming it unnecessary for a chemist to produce his certificate if his name is inscribed on the register, and that the Court should so legislate that when a chemist is struck off the register in England he could not practise in Guernsey. They agreed, moreover, to the inclusion of a clause relating to corporate bodies, as suggested by Advocate Randell.—The Court unanimously accepted the petition, and instructed the Crown Officers to prepare a Bill incorporating *inter alia* the point raised by Advocate Randell.

### The Committee Complain.

The Public Health Committee of Fulham, having investigated the staffing and duties of the Public Health Department, have come to the conclusion that the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is not creditable to the borough. The late Council decided to appoint an extra analyst at a salary of 250*l.*, rising to 300*l.*, giving his whole

time to the Council, with a view to an unrestricted number of samples being taken as circumstances might warrant, up to 1,000 or 1,500 if necessary. The Council's present arrangement with Mr. C. Cribb, the analyst, is for 350 samples per annum for 200*l.*, principally milk samples. Lately the committee had been taking from 500 to 600 samples, and paying for the extra samples at the rate of 10s. each. As the cost of analysing milk is only from 2s. to 2s. 6d., they could not concur in paying four times that amount to please the Local Government Board and saddle the ratepayers with unnecessary costs. Nearly 1,000*l.* had been expended in constructing and fitting the laboratory at the Town Hall, which is lying idle, and by expending 300*l.* on the equipment of this laboratory and engaging their own analyst and bacteriologist at 250*l.* per annum, they could satisfy themselves in the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. But this the Local Government Board would not permit.

### Store-prices.

The alterations in prices in the Army and Navy Stores' price-circular for May include the following:

Grape jelly, 1s. 3d. per bot.; formalin atomiser, 4s.; Listerine, 2s. 1d. and 3s. 9d. per bot.; Crème Simon, 9½d. per tube, 1s. 7d. and 2s. 5d. per bot.; Poudre Simon, 1s. 5d. per box; Eczemol, 1s. per jar; household ammonia, 3s. per gal. jar; Lairitz's pine-extract, 10d. per bot.; pine-wool oil, 9d. and 3s. 4d. per bot.; Mason's charcoal biscuits, 1s. 3d. per tin; Lin Aulange, 1s. 4½d. per packet of five sheets, 1s. 3d. per ½-yard; Pinaud's Ess. Brise Embaumeo Violette, 5s. and 10s. per bot.; La Corrida, 10s. per bot.; Chamclean oil, 1s. and 2s. 1d. per bot.; Zenobia Honey-suckle, 2s. 2d. and 3s. per bot.; mouth-wash tablets, 6d. per tube; Coudray's Chevre Feuille, 3s. 3d. per bot.; Haliflor Ideal and violet perfumes, 1s. 4d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 9d. per bot.

The Civil Service Stores' circular for May contains but few changes. The price of mottled Castile soap is now 4½d. per lb.; manna is 5s. per lb., and Lin Aulange is sold five sheets (8 in. by 5 in. each) in an envelope for 1s. 5½d. The Association's put-up goods (effervescing saline, liver-salt, hair-wash, tooth-paste, etc.) are receiving greater prominence.

### Birmingham Notes.

Queen's College, the original home of the city's medical faculty, is to be closed for lack of funds. The University will probably use the building as a hostel for male students.

The botanical section of the University has been enriched by a special collection of fungi and fungous diseases, made during the last forty-five years by Dr. C. B. Plowright, King's Lynn. Professor Hillhouse was instrumental in securing these 4,000 to 5,000 specimens.

The long-continued spell of northerly and north-westerly winds has played sad havoc with the local long-suffering humanity. "I do not think I ever had so many people on my books suffering from colds as I have to-day," said a well-known local prescriber to a "Mail" interviewer.

The local Executive of the Society of Chemical Industry, whose President is Professor Frankland, has issued an appeal for funds to entertain the members at the annual general meeting to be held in July. A handsome sum has been gathered by personal appeal, and it now remains for the broader area to be sounded, including pharmacy, which up to the present has not contributed.

### Analysts' Reports.

The samples examined by Mr. A. E. Ekins, the Hertfordshire county analyst, during the quarter ended March 31 included four of camphorated oil and three of Gregory's powder, all of which were found to be genuine.

Among the samples taken for analysis under the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in Carnarvonshire last quarter were one each of seidlitz powders, sweet spirit of nitre, and tincture of rhubarb. The seidlitz powder was of incorrect weight, but was not seriously inaccurate. The other samples were genuine.

The report of the public analyst for Portsmouth (Mr. F. W. F. Arnaud, F.I.C.) for the quarter ended March 31 states that among the samples examined were five of camphorated oil, seven of gentian, two of boric-acid ointment, two of paraldehyde, and one of carbolic-acid ointment. The



adulterated samples included one of camphorated oil and one of paraldehyde.

The report of the Sheffield city analyst shows that 275 samples were analysed during the quarter ended March 31. Ten samples of compound liquorice-powder and seven of camphorated oil proved to be genuine, and of eight samples of sweet spirit of nitre one only was deficient in ethyl nitrite. Mr. Scott-Smith's annual report, presented to the Health Committee of the Sheffield Town Council at the last meeting, is interesting as showing the increasing vigilance displayed in carrying out the Food and Drugs Acts. The 794 samples examined during the year included compound liquorice-powder, fourteen; camphorated oil, sixteen; and sweet spirit of nitre, sixteen. In addition he has also reported on twenty samples of pills, five bottles of medicine, and three packets of herbs (the latter for the detection of noxious ingredients).

In his report for 1906 Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., public analyst for Birmingham, states that only two of the samples analysed last year were adulterated. This corresponds with 5 per cent. of adulteration—a lower proportion than usual. Four of five informal samples of cream of tartar were genuine; in the remaining one the adulterants were calcium tartrate and potassium bisulphate. Another sample bought at the shop this year was also found to be of a similar composition, and the vendor was prosecuted and fined. With regard to tincture of opium the B.P. requires that the tincture shall contain from 0.7 to 0.8 gram of morphine in 100 c.c. Two of the nineteen samples analysed were slightly outside this range, containing 0.82 and 0.68 gram of morphine respectively, and were passed as genuine. Owing to the method of preparation the amount of alcohol will vary, but should be about 42 per cent. One sample had been prepared with weak alcohol, as only 26 per cent. of alcohol was present. The vendor was informed of the inferior quality of the drug, and promised to withdraw it from sale. Seven samples of chloroform, six of bicarbonate of soda, four of milk of sulphur, and three of borax were found to be genuine.

#### Herbal Practitioners.

At an inquest before Mr. E. A. Gibson, the Manchester City Coroner, on May 3, touching the death of Joseph Wallis (17), it transpired that the parents of the deceased had gone to a herbalist named Mooney, who informed the Court that he had been in business as a herbalist forty years. The medicine he gave consisted of—

Tincture of chionanthus ( <i>sic</i> )	... 1 dr.
Tincture of ipæcacuanha	... 10 drops
Tincture of hydrastis	... 15 drops

The Coroner said the deceased's life had been sacrificed to ignorance. Dr. Telford, of the Royal Infirmary, who made a *post-mortem* examination, said the cause of death was acute dilatation of the stomach, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

At an inquest held at Dewsbury on April 30, respecting the death of Harry Bottomley (55), the widow stated that deceased had suffered from influenza and dropsy, and had seen a "Dr. Hall," of Pendleton, who had an agent at the mill where her husband worked. Deceased had obtained some herbs, to be used internally and externally, and he paid the "doctor" 30s., and his agent 20s. She produced a letter received from Hall, and this had a printed heading, "Dr. Hall's Hygiene Company, 16 Broad Street, Pendleton." The agent stated that Hall had a French diploma; he was not a certificated medical man, but was a "proper herbal doctor." The jury found that deceased died from dropsy, aggravated and accelerated by the treatment he had received from a "quack."

#### Criquet.

May & Baker at Earlsfield, on May 4, obtained an easy victory over Barron Harvey's, the scores being M. & B. 137 for eight and B. & H. 29.

Burgoyne Burbidge, at Wadham Lodge, had a splendid game with Darrel United, whom they defeated by the narrow margin of two runs, the scores being B.B. 82, D.U. 80.

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, at White Hart Lane, had a friendly contest between the first and second elevens, and

victory went to the former, who scored 117 to their opponents' 94.

Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club v. Leicester Lombardians.—Played at Leicester on May 2. The Lombardians batted first, and only made a total of 39; J. H. Miles, bowling with the wind, taking 7 wickets for 11 runs. The Pharmacy men won the game with only one wicket down.

#### Masonic.

Mr. S. R. Anness, pharmaceutical chemist, Westgate Street, Ipswich, who is Provincial G.S.E. of Suffolk Royal Arch Freemasons, has been appointed Past-Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies of England. Mr. Anness has just completed his year as Grand Standard-Bearer of England in Craft Freemasonry. The appointment in Supreme Grand Chapter was made in London at the Quarterly Convocation last week.

Bro. Charles Swinn, pharmaceutical chemist, of the St. Mary's Pharmacy, Upper Moss Lane, Hulme, was on May 6 elected Provincial Grand Treasurer of the Royal Arch Order of Freemasons of the East Lancashire Province, and was invested with the collar and jewel of his office by Lord Stanley. Bro. Swinn is a distinguished member of the Order. He holds the rank of P.P.G.J.D. of the P.G.L. of East Lancashire; is Treasurer of the Dramatic Lodge, No. 2387; is a D.C. of the Avon Lodge, No. 1633; Secretary and P.P.G. Overseer of St. Andrew's Lodge of Mark Masons, No. 34; and a member of the Knight's Templar Order, St. Joseph's, No. 9.

## Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### The Irish Exhibition.

The opening ceremony of the Irish International Exhibition, Herbert Park, Dublin, took place on Saturday, May 4. The ceremony was performed by the Lord-Lieutenant, who read a message from the King wishing the exhibition every success. The actual opening announcement, made by Ulster King-of-Arms, was greeted by an immense outburst of cheering and a fanfare of trumpets. The exhibition has so far been well patronised—a fact which is gratifying alike to the promoters and exhibitors. There is a small number of exhibits of direct trade-interest, the following being noticed by a *C. & D.* representative in a first look round:

Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson, Ltd., are showing drug-specialities and toilet-requisites. This company also have the contract for disinfecting the Exhibition with Hasine.

Bovril, Ltd., show their special food-preparations.

Lever Bros., Ltd., exhibit soap and glycerin.

Hamilton, Long & Co., Ltd., make a feature of perfumes.

John Clarke & Co., Ltd., specialise in surgical appliances.

Fred. King & Co., Ltd., show Edward's desiccated soups.

Aérators, Ltd., are there with Prana sparklets.

Brand & Co. show invalid foods and delicacies.

Woods, Webb & Co., Ltd., exhibit Teaco Maltico.

Perrier-water has a pretty stall.

A. Finlay, Ltd., exhibit glycerin.

Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., advertise their celebrated ginger-ale.

Hovenden & Orr, Ltd., show aerated waters.

Apollinaris Co. make a good show of Apollinaris, Johannis, and Apenta.

A. & R. Thwaites & Co., Ltd.'s stand is a reproduction of the Apothecaries' Hall carried on by the predecessors of the company in 1799.

J. Shanks & Co., Ltd., show ginger-ale.

The United Alkali Co.'s products are shown by Messrs.

Boileau & Boyd, Ltd.

Hugh Moore & Alexanders, Ltd., exhibit perfumery and toilet-requisites.

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., have an alkali show.

Cerebos, Ltd., exhibit Cerebos salt.

Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., show their pharmaceutical specialities.

Spratt's Patent, Ltd., have their biscuits and animal-medicines *en évidence*.

McDougall Bros. show sheep-dips and disinfectants.

McMaster, Hodgson & Co., exhibit the products of their oil-mills.

The Permanent Nitrate Committee are bringing the advantages of nitrate manures to the notice of the visitors.



Harrington Bros.' show is devoted to chemicals, colours, and varnishes.

The Sulphate of Ammonia Committee show their products.

#### Guardians' Doings.

The Boyle Guardians have appointed Mr. H. J. Sumner, pharmaceutical chemist, of Messrs. Hayes, Conyngham & Robinson's, Ltd., Dublin, as *locum-tenens* for Mr. J. Mason, who is suffering from inflammation of the right foot. Mr. Sumner is to have two guineas a week, the dispensing duties being performed at the workhouse and two dispensaries.

## Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Aberdeen.

At an entertainment given to the patients of Kingseat Asylum last week Mr. William Giles, chemist, was present as convener of the Asylum Committee, and moved a vote of thanks to the various artistes.

The Aberdeen Parish Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Wm. Paterson & Sons for the supply of drugs to Oldmill Poorhouse, and that of Messrs. Ogston & Tennant for soaps during the ensuing year.

At a meeting of the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Association held in the Association's Hall, King Street, last week, a communication from the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association with regard to the proposed formulary was under discussion. The suggestions contained in it received favourable consideration. Some of the members thought that it might be combined with the Pharmacopœia of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. A committee, consisting of Professor Cash and several other members, was appointed (with powers) to confer with the sub-committee of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

#### Edinburgh.

Mr. Colin Officer, chemist and druggist, has now been appointed to represent Messrs. J. F. Macfarlan & Co. in the North. Mr. Sanderson will represent the firm in Edinburgh and district.

Chemists who put up blood-purifier find it sell best when the carton has the suggestion of red in the tint. This colour-craze was observed in the infirmary some years ago. A doctor prescribed aqua fontana and tinct. cardam. co. for some backward indoor patients with astonishing results.

#### Medicines for the Poor.

Mr. J. C. McCorquodale, chemist, Markinch, is to supply drugs, etc., to Dysart Combination Poorhouse for the ensuing twelve months.

The dispenser at the East Poorhouse, Dundee, has received an increase of 5*l.* to his salary, making it 11*l.* 6*d.* per week. One economical member of the Parish Council objected on the ground that the dispenser works only two hours a day!

At a meeting of the Blantyre Parish Council on May 2, a communication was read from the Local Government Board stating that they regarded as objectionable the method of defraying the cost of medicines to paupers by paying the medical officer a fixed sum. The Board preferred that the medical officer should be paid a fixed sum for attendance only, and that he should render an account to the Parish Council for the medicines supplied, to be settled periodically as might be agreed upon. Owing to the fact that most of the paupers were in receipt of medicine through the various collieries, it was agreed to reply to the Local Government Board, suggesting that no alteration should be made on the present system.

#### Business Changes.

Mr. J. Braik Mason, F.C.S., chemist and druggist, is removing from Perth Road to Hawkhill, Dundee.

Mr. Thomas Harley, chemist, Perth, is removing from his present shop (which has been a chemist's for a century) to more suitable premises next door.

Mr. R. Suttie, chemist and druggist, Bearsden, has taken premises in a new block of buildings, and his shop is being

fitted up by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, of London. When completed it will make a very handsome pharmacy. Mr. Suttie will move in at the end of the month.

#### A Popular Chemist.

Mr. Robert Brock Galbreath, chemist and druggist, has been in business in Paisley for a quarter of a century, and there is no better-known citizen. To celebrate this semi-jubilee, and to give substantial evidence of the esteem in which he is held, Mr. Galbreath was entertained to supper in the Globe Hotel on May 2 by about forty of his friends and fellow-citizens, and was presented with a silver tea-and-coffee service. Ex-Bailie John Galbraith presided, and among others present were Dr. Stevenson, Lieut.-Colonel Taylor and Mr. Thomas Taylor (Glasgow), Mr. W. J. B. Halley (Raimes, Clarke & Co.), Mr. R. T. McCowan, chemist and druggist, and Mr. A. Fraser, chemist and druggist. The presentation was made by Mr. D. Rowat, and Mr. Galbreath, in the course of his reply, said a quarter of a century was not the measure of his time in the drug-trade, for he had been dispensing medicines in Paisley for forty-five years.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

**DEATH OF PROFESSOR POIRIER.**—The death occurred here last week of Dr. Poirier, Professor of Anatomy at the Paris Faculty of Medicine, and a member of the Academy. His death at the early age of fifty-four, from liver disease, cuts short the brilliant career of one of the leading surgeons of the present day. It is not more than a few months ago that he took the initiative of forming a special society to combat cancer in France, in which he had the support of his friend, Dr. Henri de Rothschild, who contributed 100,000*fr.* (4,000*l.*) towards the fund.

**ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.**—At the usual weekly meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on Monday, M. Le Chatelier, Professor at the College of France, was elected a member in the place of the late Professor Moissan. The new Academician is the author of numerous works relating to physics and chemistry. His researches include metallic alloys, a method of testing cements, and the invention of a "pyrometer" or instrument for registering high temperatures, which is much in use. Among the unsuccessful candidates for the vacant seat was M. Jungfleisch, Professor at the Paris School of Pharmacy and member of the Academy of Medicine.

**JUBILEE OF THE FRENCH CHEMICAL SOCIETY.**—The jubilee celebrations of the Société Chimique de France will be held in Paris on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week (May 16 to 18), under high official patronage. The programme drawn up for the reunions is not a heavy one, and the scientific element is not unduly to the front. The following are the details:

MAY 16.—9.30 A.M.: Reception of delegations and visitors in the North Amphitheatre of the Superior School of Pharmacy. 1 P.M.: Leave by special boat on River Seine to visit the Sèvres Porcelaine Manufactory. 8 P.M.: Banquet at Palais d'Orsay.

MAY 17.—8.30 A.M.: Exhibition of products and apparatus by members of the Society. 10 A.M.: Lecture by M. Gautier on the "History of the Société Chimique." 11 A.M.: Distribution of prizes. 1 P.M.: Visit to the Château of Chantilly. 8.30 P.M.: Meeting of the Société Chimique at 44 rue de Rennes, to hear papers read by non-resident members.

MAY 18.—4 P.M.: Visit to the Hôtel de Villo and reception by the Paris Municipality in the Salon des Arcades. 9 P.M.: Theatrical performance at the Palais d'Orsay.

Chemists attending the reunions are offered the courtesy of being accompanied by members of the family to all the functions except to the banquet.

**A PHARMACIST POISONED.**—M. Blanc, pharmacien, rue Denis-Papin, at Blois, was poisoned last Saturday by an assistant named Leborre, such was the startling news that was spread in pharmaceutical circles in Paris last Monday. Coming as it does so soon after the "sabotage," or sophistication of tinctures, to which I referred last week, it has produced an effect which for the moment at least is somewhat disquieting. It is to be hoped this feeling will not spread to the public. It appears that the deceased pharma-



cien was drinking a glass of wine, mixed with Vichy water, when he was struck by the bitter taste of the drink, and thought he recognised strychnine. He rose, however, to attend to a customer, but fell down after making a few steps, and although medical aid was called in at once, M. Blanc died within a quarter of an hour. Some of the Vichy water taken from the bottle was injected in a rabbit with fatal results. Owing to indications given by the pharmacy porter, suspicions fell on the assistant Leborre, who has entered M. Blanc's service some five months previously. He had not put in an appearance at business that day, and the police succeeded in tracing the assistant. After attempting to deny the crime, he finally gave the outrageous explanation that he had killed his employer out of vengeance. Leborre is only twenty years of age, and belongs to a good family. The victim, M. Blanc, had been established over twenty years at Blois, and leaves a widow and one married daughter. The funeral took place last Tuesday, and was largely attended. The pharmacists' assistants of Blois made a special point of being present as a manifestation against the shocking crime.

## South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

### Cape Colony.

PARIS GREEN AND ARSENICAL COMPOUNDS are in future only to be sold in the Cape Colony by chemists and general dealers specially licensed or certificated, and a warning is advertised by the Government accordingly.

TRADE-MARK.—Among the trade-mark applicants for registration in the Cape Colony, Messrs. C. E. Fulford, Ltd., Leeds, England, are applying for the word "Peps," also to register a design in which the word "Peps" and three trees figure prominently.

FEBRUARY TRADE.—The total imports of merchandise for the whole of South Africa during February 1907 amounted to 2,296,250*l.*, as against 2,763,748*l.* in February of last year, showing a falling-off of close upon half a million sterling. The exports, on the other hand, show a decided increase, the figures for February 1907 being 4,056,562*l.*, as against 3,389,010*l.* in February 1906.

KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD.—Mr. W. E. Rogers, of Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., London, is back in South Africa. He expects to proceed to New Zealand.—Mr. George Taylor, representing Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, was in Cape Town when the mail left. He expects to be in England shortly.—Mr. J. C. Boyd, representing Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, U.S.A., who was in hospital with pneumonia, is, according to recent advices, better and able to sit up. He will be removed up-country as soon as he is in a condition to travel.

AMENDING THE CATALOGUE-DUTY.—At a meeting of the Cape Chamber of Commerce on April 15, Mr. A. Walsh in the chair, a motion was brought forward on behalf of the Printing Trades Section proposing that catalogues and price-lists for *bona-fide* overseas wholesale manufacturers and dealers be admitted free of duty, while overseas retail firms and all South African firms should pay the present 25-per-cent. duty *ad valorem*, or 2*d.* per lb. The proposer said the tariff clause as it stands is a hindrance to trade, and the Colonial printers merely asked for protection for catalogues which they can turn out. The motion was lost by 34 votes to 15.

### Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.—The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. W. T. Skinn was to be filled on May 3 by vote of the registered chemists of the Colony.

ONE OF THE "WAYS TO WEALTH," according to a recent issue of the "Sunday Times" of Johannesburg, is by opium-smuggling. A long and well-informed article on the subject discloses the methods adopted by smugglers of the drug into the Rand, and the extent to which the traffic is carried on.

SHIPPING FREIGHTS.—The Secretary of the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings now sitting in London has invited information from the Chamber of Commerce,

Johannesburg, in regard to the nature and effect of existing conditions of ocean traffic between South Africa and European and foreign countries, and also upon any points which would assist the Commission in its inquiry.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Cape Town, on April 11, Mr. J. S. North (President) in the chair. Among those present were Mr. D. K. Petersen (Vice-President), Dr. Froembling, Messrs. F. C. Mathew, R. G. H. Cole, Martin (Somerset West), J. Austin Thomas (Parow), T. James, R. S. Smiles, J. Clayton Smith, W. S. Sleggs, J. Sowden, Aiken, Peck, M. A. L. Tothill, H. Cope, and J. Dell (Secretary).

ATTENDANCE.—Mr. Sowden moved that a register of attendance of members of the Council be published in tabulated form on the annual voting-paper. This was seconded by Mr. Mathew, and carried.

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.—Mr. Smiles moved—

That the existing chemist and druggist's examination does not meet the requirements of the majority of the profession, and that an assistant's qualifying examination should be established, to comprise theory and practical pharmacy, without the necessity of the Preliminary examination as at present required.

Mr. Smiles considered that the benefits to be derived were, *inter alia*—

1. That the assistant, having served the required term of apprenticeship, may pass this examination, irrespective of age, and have some legal standing.

2. That the elderly unqualified assistant now in the country (of whom there are many) could improve his position and prospects in life.

3. That the qualified assistants could take temporary charge in the absence of any principal without fear of annoyance and prosecution.

4. That the public would be better protected than at present, as none but qualified assistants would get employment.

5. That the principal of a small business could get the necessary liberty required for health and business purposes.

He further pointed out that under the existing Act the unqualified assistant or apprentice can be prosecuted for selling small quantities of any medicinal preparation from stock unless in the presence of the principal or a qualified assistant.

Dr. Froembling said that except in British possessions there is an assistant's qualification.

Mr. North: There is an assistant's examination in Ireland.

Mr. Sleggs: Where the unqualified man usurps the functions of a qualified one.

Mr. Austin Thomas: How about England? The unqualified men overrun the place. If started in this country where would they be?

Mr. Mathew explained that he was partially for the motion and partially against it. He wanted to see an examination for youths on general education, not such as was understood by the "Cape School Higher." Such an examination could be conducted by the Pharmacy Board, or by some other institution under an arrangement, and as often as might be required. Now, if a youth failed in the "School Higher," he had to wait for twelve months before again having an opportunity to present himself for examination.

Mr. Austin Thomas proposed the following amendment:

That a Preliminary examination similar to the old English Preliminary be substituted for the School Higher, and held once every three months; to lead up to the Cape Pharmacy Board examination.

Mr. J. Clayton Smith seconded.

Mr. Martin proposed another amendment:

That the Pharmacy Board be approached with a view to holding a Preliminary examination to be held oftener; also to hold a modified examination for the qualification of chemists' assistants, who would have power to act in the temporary absence of their principals.

Mr. F. C. Mathew seconded. Put to the vote both amendments were lost. The original motion of Mr. Smiles was then put and lost, ten voting for and eighteen against.

After a lengthy discussion, during which several members left, it was decided to form a committee to draw up a report on the subject. The hour being late, the other items on the agenda were left over to a subsequent meeting.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has now incorporated in her pharmacy law a provision which will regulate any incorporated company or joint-stock company that may be desirous of doing pharmacy business in the province. This amendment to the Pharmacy Act passed its third reading on April 23.



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### VIOLET OATMEAL SOAP.

IN the Chancery Division on Friday, May 3, before Mr. Justice Warrington, Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., said he had a motion for an injunction to restrain the Me-Mosa Soap and Perfumery Co. and Richard Wilkinson from selling and passing off violet oatmeal soap as and for the soap made by the Crown Perfumery Co. The defendants had filed certain evidence, but he thought it was a matter which ought to be set down for a speedy trial. He did not desire to occupy the time of the Court in hearing it on motion. Mr. Norton, K.C. (for the defendants), suggested that it was a case in which there ought to be pleadings. There were other defendants, the Junior Army and Navy Stores, but they were only customers of the first-named defendants, and they did not contest the case. Mr. H. Terrell said the Stores had agreed at once that they would not sell. His Lordship directed that the Junior Army and Navy Stores should be struck out as parties to the case, and also that pleadings should be delivered. He gave liberty for an application to be made to expedite the hearing of the case next sittings. Mr. Norton: My friend's clients must not say they have got an injunction against the Junior Army and Navy Stores. Mr. Terrell: Of course not.

#### A TRAVELLER'S CLAIM.

IN the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lawrance and a special jury, the hearing was commenced, on May 6, of an action to recover 1,400*l.*, damages for wrongful dismissal, by Mr. Richard Wilkinson against the Crown Perfumery Co. The defendants pleaded that they were justified in dismissing the plaintiff, and counterclaimed for damages for alleged breach of duty. Mr. Duke, K.C., and Mr. Heber Hart appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Montague Lush, K.C., and Mr. Schiller represented the defendants.

Mr. Duke explained that the plaintiff, a commercial traveller of long experience, in April 1901 entered the service of the defendants under an agreement by which they were to employ him for a period of at least seven years, with liberty to renew it for ten or fourteen years at their discretion. The first period, therefore, would not elapse until April 1908, but in April 1906, without assigning any reason, the defendants summarily dismissed him. Mr. Wilkinson had no salary, and was paid entirely by commission. In the years preceding his dismissal he had been earning by commission an average of 750*l.* to 800*l.* a year. The company were at liberty to terminate the agreement upon the plaintiff committing any serious business irregularity, and as they terminated the agreement suddenly, it would be for them to show that they were entitled to do so. In 1904 a supplemental agreement was made with respect to the conditions of the plaintiff's service, but it was subject to the original agreement, and plaintiff continued under both agreements. Plaintiff had been employed in endeavouring to secure for defendants another interest in a business called Bonvallee Co., and now defendants complained that plaintiff had been devoting his time to that business, although he had been doing it on their behalf.

The plaintiff was called, and in his evidence bore out counsel's opening statement. He said that after he had been dismissed from defendants' employ he fulfilled a temporary engagement with the Vinolia Co., and also with the Me Mosa Co. For the latter his commission since October had only been about 50*l.*

The cross-examination of witness by Mr. Lush commenced late on Monday afternoon, and was directed to plaintiff's relations with the Bonvallee Co. The cross-examination was continued at considerable length on Tuesday. During it counsel elicited that the plaintiff's brother had put money in the company, at the request, he stated, of Mr. Geoghegan, accountant to Mr. Thompson, of the Crown Perfumery Co., and for the purpose of getting a controlling interest in the Bonvallee Co. Witness was permitted in writing to devote part of his time to this matter, but in November 1905 Mr. Geoghegan instructed him to give it up. The cross-examination proceeded on the lines that plaintiff was acting in other business capacities while in the defendants' employ,

contrary to the terms of his engagement (Doyen's cancer-serum being one thing), and counsel produced the draft of an agreement between Mr. Cullingford, of the Bonvallee Co., and plaintiff, in which it was proposed that 4,000*l.* in ordinary shares should be divided between them in a certain time. The plaintiff's relations with Mr. Cullingford were gone into at great length, and ultimately Mr. Lush produced a letter, stated to be written by plaintiff to Mr. Cullingford and marked "Private and confidential." This was handed to his Lordship, and counsel read a copy, which stated that he had seen Mr. Geoghegan about an adviser and perfumer at Homerton, and proceeded to tell Mr. Cullingford to play his cards right and not say too much, and he would land them for a nice amount. The writer added that he was writing to Mr. Geoghegan offering to allow them to cancel his agreement, so that he might remain on as a monthly servant provided they paid a substantial amount, and he concluded: "If we can work this I might get 1,000*l.*, and this would start us." After the letter was read, Mr. Duke asked his Lordship to allow the plaintiff to come out of the witness-box and consult with him, as he felt it quite impossible that he (Mr. Duke) could continue to conduct the case. The consultation having been permitted, Mr. Duke at its conclusion stated that it was impossible that the action should proceed. Plaintiff must submit to judgment on the claim, and he understood that his learned friend did not intend to press the counterclaim. There was accordingly judgment for the defendants on the claim, and his Lordship certified for a special jury, and ordered the 50*l.* which the defendants paid into court to be paid out.

#### BOVRIL, LTD.

IN the King's Bench Division on May 6, Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury commenced the hearing of an action by Bovril Ltd., against Mr. J. R. Mustow, of Horley, claiming damages for slander. It appeared from statement by counsel and evidence that the defendant was a member of the Reigate Board of Guardians, and at a meeting on June 13, 1906, in the course of a speech regarding the supplies to the workhouse, particularly tinned meat and beef-tea, defendant was alleged to have stated that extract of meat is made from all the offal of factories. This was the basis of the action, plaintiffs considering that the defendant well knew that the Guardians were supplied with bovril for the sick poor. The defendant, on the other hand, denied that he uttered the words alleged, and submitted that the words were not spoken concerning the plaintiffs, that they were not defamatory in meaning, and that they were privileged. After a long hearing extending into Tuesday, his Lordship at the end of the plaintiffs' case asked the jury if they were satisfied as to the evidence of malice. Mr. Foote on behalf of the plaintiffs, objected, and the case for the defence was proceeded with. Defendant in the witness-box stated that he read the articles about Chicago tinned meats and he moved that their use be discontinued in the workhouse. He made no reference to bovril, and distinctly used the word "American." It had been stated for the plaintiffs that defendant had before the alleged libel applied for a situation with the plaintiffs, and he explained that when he lost his position at the Islington Workhouse through the death of his wife, he thought he might add the sale of tinned meats and extracts to his business at Brighton, hence his application to the plaintiffs. At this point the jury intimated that they had made up their minds, and returned a verdict for the defendant. Judgment accordingly.

#### APOLLINARIS TRADE-MARK.

IN the Chancery Division on May 8, Mr. Justice Kekewich had before him a motion under an application by the Actien Gesellschaft Apollinaris Brunnen Vormals Georg Kreuzberg, No. 283,030 under the Trade-marks Act, 1905, for an order to be made authorising and directing the Registrar of Trade-marks to treat the word "Apollinaris," the subject of this application, as a distinctive mark within Section 9 of the Trade-marks Act, 1905.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., on behalf of the applicants, said the new Act had made very large alterations in the law, whereby certain words which were previously non-registrable have become registrable. He instanced "Yorkshire Relish," which had been struck off the register owing to geographical significance. Under the new Act it has been put back on the register, and a large number of old trade-marks are being



put upon the register without coming to the Court at all. This was the first case that the Board of Trade had referred to the Court under the new Act. In 1891 the Apollinaris marks were struck off the register in England by his Lordship, and what was asked now was that he should say that the word "Apollinaris" is a distinctive mark, so that steps could be taken to put it back on the register. The present application was confined to the word "Apollinaris." The principal reason why the word was struck off was that the people who were claiming to keep it on the register were not the owners of the spring. He now appeared for the German company who are the owners of the spring. Counsel proceeded to argue that "Apollinaris" is a distinctive word and is within the meaning of Section 9.

Mr. Sebastian followed on the same side.

Mr. George Lawrance appeared for the Board of Trade, and Mr. Astbury, at his suggestion, put into the application the words "in respect of any mineral-waters in connection with the Apollinaris spring."

His Lordship, in giving his decision, said the question was whether the word came within any of the essential particulars described in Section 9 of the Act. It was clear to his mind that it was a geographical name, and that it was a distinctive word. If they could assert that the word did distinguish the goods of the proprietors it mattered not to his mind that it also distinguished the goods apart from the proprietor. It was shown in this case that what was known as Apollinaris was water belonging to the applicants. To his mind it was a distinctive mark, and might fairly be registered under the new Act. He understood that the applicants were willing to give an undertaking that this trade-mark should not be used except in connection with the water produced from the property which they possessed. Upon that undertaking he thought the word ought to be registered.

Mr. Astbury agreed to give the undertaking.

#### IRON-OX TABLETS.

THE hearing of the action by the Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Ltd., against the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., was commenced before Mr. Justice Parker, sitting in the Chancery Division, on May 7. Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., and Mr. Colefax appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Buckmaster, K.C., Mr. Bousfield, K.C., and Mr. Ashton Cross represented the defendants.

Before the opening of the case Mr. Buckmaster called his Lordship's attention to the second case on the list, which was by the same plaintiffs against the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. The evidence offered in the first action would undoubtedly be of material assistance in determining the question in the second action.

Mr. Walter: I agree.

Mr. Buckmaster: And it may even be that your Lordship's judgment in the first action may modify the case the defendants may have to answer in the second. To that extent the two cases are connected only.

Mr. Walter said he agreed, and proceeded to open the case for the plaintiffs. He said the Iron-Ox Co., Ltd., is a Canadian company, and have been trading in this country since 1902, their remedy, Iron-Ox tablets, having a very large sale. "Iron-Ox" is a registered trade-mark in Canada, and application for its registration here has been made under the new Trade-marks Act. The plaintiffs had spent 80,000*l.* in advertising the article. Counsel explained to his Lordship the nature of the tablets, and proceeded to refer to the co-operative movement and the effect that the cutting of prices has had upon small tradesmen. In the interests of all their customers, he continued, the plaintiffs had fixed the minimum price at which their goods could be sold, and declined to supply any house except on these conditions. The Co-operative Wholesale Society were among those so treated, and when this was done they closed the plaintiffs' account and proceeded to what they called "match" the plaintiffs' goods. Mr. Walter produced a circular in which the Society guaranteed their manufactures to be, "generally speaking, superior to those advertised," and Iron-Ox tablets were quoted at 1*s.* 1½*d.* and the match, "Compound Iron Oxide Tablets," at 6*d.* In consequence of these representations, which they considered very harmful to their business, the plaintiffs had taken action. They sent purchasers to several retail shops supplied by defendants, with written

orders for goods, each including "Iron-Ox Tablets," and "Compound Iron Oxide Tablets," made by the defendants, were supplied at 1*s.*, although they were listed at 6*d.* The defendants' tablets were not made with oxide of iron, but with ferrum redactum, and any oxide of iron present was the result of oxidation by air.

In reply to his Lordship, Mr. Walter explained that the specimen\* handed in was purchased from retailers who had been supplied by defendants, and this brought a remark from Mr. Buckmaster as to how far evidence of a sale by the retail dealers could affect the defendants.

Mr. Walter remarked in reply that the retail shops are the owners of the Wholesale Society. He then proceeded with his arguments, and characterised the defence as a bare-faced attempt to obtain the benefit of plaintiffs' trade. Defendants claimed that "Compound Iron Oxide Tablets" accurately described the tablets sold, and that plaintiffs have no exclusive right to the use of the title "Iron-Ox." Mr. Walter further argued that iron oxide, or oxide of iron, is not a drug, and is of little or no medicinal value. The second defence was that "Iron-Ox Tablets" is not a fancy name, and in reply to this he said that "Iron-Ox" is an invented name, and the tablets contain no iron oxide. Having dealt with other parts of the defence, Mr. Walter proceeded to call evidence.

Mr. Fredk. Wm. Goodhue, managing director of the plaintiff company in this country, was called, and stated that the remedy is a tonic laxative pill sold under the name of "Iron-Ox Tablets." This was registered in America and elsewhere. The company imposed conditions as regards its sale—viz., that it should not be sold to the public at less than 1*s.* per packet. Witness explained, in answer to questions, the system of protection adopted, the P.A.T.A., and how the defendants stopped their account when it was decided that the giving of bonuses by co-operative stores was an infraction of the P.A.T.A. agreement. When "Iron-Ox Tablets" were put on the market he did not know of any iron oxide tablets. They never made any representations that their tablets were made of oxide of iron. Cross-examined, witness stated that he had no personal knowledge of the sale of drugs except what he had gained by acting as managing director of the plaintiff company. His duties were to push the article and generally manage the business. "Iron-Ox" was extensively advertised, and testimonials were used to push it. He did not know of any other proprietary article called "Iron-Ox." Iron pill was a well-known and popular remedy. He did not claim to use the name "Iron" as exclusive to tablets.

Evidence was also given by Mr. Hughes, accountant to the plaintiffs, to the effect that up to February 1906 their sales were on the increase, but since then there had not been so many sales per pound expended in advertising. This falling-off was attributed to the conduct of the defendants.

Other evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiffs to show that their preparation is free from iron oxide, and that "Iron-Ox" is generally understood to refer to their article, Dr. Nestor Tirard, Dr. John C. Thresh, and Mr. John C. Umney testifying to the chemical and therapeutical properties of the medicines in dispute.

Mr. Bousfield, K.C., in opening the case for the defendants, said they supplied these remedies wholesale. There were a large number of sub-companies, entirely separately constituted, who were members of the defendant company, but the defendants were not in the slightest degree responsible for what any of them did, though they supplied to them. They had no power or control over them. There was therefore no question of deceit on their part, and the whole case for the plaintiffs was that they were selling such an article as could be utilised for purposes of deceit. Their reply was that there was a public demand for iron as a remedy in various forms, and particularly in the form of iron oxide. It might very well be that it was the efforts of the plaintiffs in advertising "Iron-Ox" which had led to the demand for iron oxide; but if people had confused "Iron-Ox" with iron oxide it began long before the defendants had anything to do with the matter, and was the fault of the plaintiffs themselves in choosing a name for their remedy which was so close to the name of an article such as iron

\* See *C. & D.*, December 22, 1906, p. 931, for photographs of the packets.



oxide that the public confused them. Dealing with the history of the case, counsel said it had been stated that four or five years ago the plaintiffs introduced this remedy into the country and advertised it largely. In the beginning of 1905 there were people who were selling compound iron-oxide tablets. The Standard Tablet and Pill Co. sent out a circular to the trade, and the box bore the words "Anamia Compound Iron Oxide Tablets." From that time—which was more than two years ago—till now the Standard Co. had been selling those tablets to the world at large. Plaintiffs had never ventured to attack that company, which sold three-quarters of a million boxes a year. Messrs. Arthur Cox & Co., of Brighton, had very large sales indeed.

Mr. Walter : They were stopped at once.

Mr. Bousfield : No. They altered it from oxide of iron and hæmoglobin to hæmoglobin and oxide of iron.

Mr. Walter : There was one called "original compound iron-oxide tablets," and immediately it was called attention to it was withdrawn.

Mr. Bousfield said he had stated sufficient to show that the public had faith in oxide of iron. He also mentioned Wyleys, Ltd., of Coventry, as selling iron-oxide tablets. When the defendants were boycotted by the P.A.T.A. they had to find somehow or other substitutes for 150 different articles, among them "Iron-Ox." On February 7, 1906, the defendants wrote Wyleys, Ltd., who, in reply, sent a sample of iron-oxide tablets. Defendants did not ask Wyleys to invent a name something like "Iron-Ox." The transaction was a perfectly genuine one. Defendants, counsel contended, had adopted a perfectly legitimate means of fighting the P.A.T.A., and he maintained that there could be no question of fraud or fraudulent intent on the part of the defendants.

Mr. Robert E. Wallace, chemist and druggist, and manager of the drug-department of the defendants, was the first witness called for the defence. He said the correspondence with the P.A.T.A. was done from the headquarters at Manchester, but he learned that the defendants were threatened by the P.A.T.A. with the stoppage of the supply of proprietary articles. He wrote the letter of February 1906 to Messrs. Wyleys, of Coventry, as he knew at that date that "Iron-Ox," among other things, was not to be further supplied to the defendants. He understood "Iron-Ox" to mean iron oxide. He knew that other people were advertising and selling iron-oxide tablets. The Standard Tablet Co.'s price-list was a supplement to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 29, 1905. He corroborated counsel's statements as to iron-oxide tablets being generally sold in the trade.

Expert evidence was given by Mr. C. Cribb and Dr. F. Tunnicliffe.

Mr. H. W. Jones, director of Messrs. Wyley's, Ltd., Coventry, stated that he supplied the defendants with compound iron-oxide tablets. In cross-examination he admitted that until Iron-Ox tablets were sold he had never been asked for iron-oxide tablets. There could be no two opinions but that compound iron-oxide tablets were made to be sold as a good substitute for Iron-Ox tablets.—Counsel then addressed the Court.—His Lordship on Thursday intimated that he should reserve his judgment till he had read the shorthand notes of the evidence. This judgment he hoped to give on Friday, May 10.

### Medicine-stamp Act, 1812.

BODY-NAMES FOUND TO BE LIABLE.

THE case of Helm v. Cousins (*C. & D.*, May 4, p. 667) again came before the Magistrates of the Keighley Borough Police Court on May 3, Alderman B. S. Brigg being in the chair, and with him was Alderman Shem Paget.—Mr. C. P. Cass said he appeared, at the request of Mr. Newell, in the interests of the defendant.

The Chairman, before proceeding to deliver a written judgment, said : In the case heard a week ago, in which Geo. Webster Cousins, on the information of Mr. Helm, was summoned for selling patent medicines without a proper stamp—in that case the Bench reserved their judgment for a week, because although, happily, there was no dispute as to the facts, there were several points of law involved, and some cases were cited which the Bench were of opinion it would

be desirable that their Clerk should examine at his leisure, and should advise the Bench as to the exact legal effect of those cases. The Clerk has done that, and, so far as it is possible for mere laymen to follow the intricacies of the law, my colleague Mr. Paget—who heard the case with me a week ago—and I have come to a decision in the case in which we are perfectly agreed. It would be convenient, I think, that it should be given in writing, as possibly other consequences may follow.

Mr. Cass and Mr. Helm assented.

The Chairman then read the following :

We have come to give our decision in a case which was before the Bench last week, when an information was preferred by Mr. Helm, the supervisor of Inland Revenue at Keighley, against Mr. George Webster Cousins, of 116 New Cross Street, Bradford, for selling a bottle of medicine described as "Red Lung Balsam" without a paper cover duly stamped attached thereto, as required by the Medicine-stamp Acts.

The proceedings were taken under the Medicine-stamp Act, 1812, which imposes a penalty of 10*l.* on persons vending medicines enumerated in the schedule to the Act without a paper cover provided by the Commissioner of Stamps denoting the duty chargeable. This schedule contains a list of about 600 separately named powders, pills, and preparations, and then proceeds to include and render dutiable—

all other preparations, etc., to be used and applied externally or internally as medicines or medicaments for the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder or complaint incident to or in anywise affecting the human body, wherein the maker or vendor has held out or recommended the same to the public by any public notice, advertisement, or handbill, or by any label affixed to the bottle, etc., as nostrums or proprietary medicines or specifics, or as beneficial to prevent, cure, or relieve any malady, disorder, ailment, or complaint incident to or anywise affecting the human body.

It was proved that the defendant sold to a grocer in Keighley a bottle containing a liquid, which was unstamped, and to which was affixed a large label as follows:

FROM COUSIN'S BRADFORD.		
RED		
LUNG		
BALSAM,		
3 <i>d.</i> oz.	SOLD WHOLESALE	3 <i>d.</i> oz.
ONLY BY		
G. W. COUSINS & Co.,		
116 NEW CROSS STREET,		
BRADFORD.		
Adults.		Children.
1 or 2 tablespoonfuls.		5 to 8 months, 10 to 12 drops.
		8 to 12 months, half a tea-
		spoonful.
		5 to 10 years, one teaspoon-
		ful in water.

[A facsimile of the original label is printed on p. 709.  
EDITOR C. & D.]

There was also a label wrapped round the cork bearing the words "Try our Poor Man's Friend for Coughs, Colds, etc." The medicine sold under the latter designation was admittedly an exciseable article on which duty was paid, and it was suggested by the prosecution that by affixing this small label to the bottle of Red Lung Balsam the public were led to believe they were purchasing "Poor Man's Friend," the exciseable article, and thus a fraud was committed on the revenue. The defendant explained that there was no intention to deceive the public, and that the label was affixed to the bottle of Red Lung Balsam solely for advertising-purposes in exactly the same way as it was affixed to various other articles he dealt in.

As it formed no part of the case for the prosecution that the article sold in this instance as Red Lung Balsam was in reality "Poor Man's Friend," it is not necessary for us to deal with this point beyond pointing out that the practice of affixing this particular label to the Red Lung Balsam bottle does lead to some misapprehension on the part of the public as to the article they are purchasing, and, in our view, ought not to be continued.

In addition to the label on the bottle describing the preparation as "Red Lung Balsam," it was admitted that the defendant issued a public pictorial notice, advertisement, or



glacard in which it was stated that the Red Lung Balsam "Is the Best," and the public were recommended to "Try it." It was admitted that the balsam was a composition or preparation of medicinal drugs bearing different denominations and having different properties, but the ingredients were not specified on the bottle. The defendant, however, did not claim it as a secret preparation or proprietary medicine, except so far as the words on the label, in which it was stated to be sold wholesale *only* by him, might indicate such a claim.

It was contended for the prosecution that the words "Red Lung Balsam" implied that the preparation was a remedy for an ailment of the lungs, and therefore it had been held out or recommended by the maker thereof to the public as beneficial to the cure or relief of a complaint affecting a part of the human body; and, further, that the label in its entirety showed a claim to a proprietary right by reason of the words "Sold wholesale *only* by G. W. Cousins & Co."

On the other hand, the defendant's solicitor contended that to make the preparation liable for stamp-duty it must be shown that the label referred to some specific ailment of the body, and that the mere mention of a separate organ of the body was not sufficient to bring it within the terms of the Act; while the words indicating that the defendant was the sole wholesale vendor did not, of themselves show that he claimed the exclusive right to make and sell the preparation so as to make it taxable.

It appears to us that the words on the label have been selected and arranged with the object of enabling the proprietor to sell this preparation as a patent or proprietary medicine and yet escape payment of the duty, but we do not think the object has been achieved.

It was stated by the defendant that the label had been approved by the Inland Revenue authorities before its publication as not coming within the statute, and that he had a letter from them to this effect, but it was not produced.

The principal point we have to decide is whether the defendant, as the original vendor of this preparation, has held it out or recommended it to the public, by advertisement or label affixed to the bottle, as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any disorder, ailment, or complaint incident to or in any way affecting the human body. We think that when the statute refers to the human body it means and includes the various organs of the body. The preparation is described as "Red Lung Balsam." Now what do those words mean when applied to a medicine supplied for use by adults and children? It appears to us that they are capable of only one meaning—namely, that the medicine is intended to be used in ailments or complaints incident to or affecting the lungs, which form part of the human body.

The word "balsam" in itself indicates a curative or remedial agent possessing softening and soothing properties which allay the irritation of the organ to which it is applied and thus ease pain.

We have come to the conclusion, therefore, that although no disease is mentioned on the advertisement or label, an affection or ailment of the lung, a part of the body, is implied, and that the defendant has held out or recommended to the public by advertisement and label a medicine as a specific, or as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of ailments and complaints incident to or affecting the human body.

Having regard to our decision on this point it is not necessary for us to express any opinion on the contention of the prosecution that the defendant is liable on the ground that the preparation is a proprietary medicine, but we are inclined to think that the words "Sold wholesale only by G. W. Cousins & Co." would constitute it such; but we hold the defendant liable on the other ground previously stated.

We have referred to the case of *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, cited by the defendant's solicitor, but it does not apply to this case.

That was a case of a sale by a properly qualified chemist of a well-known remedy for influenza and colds—namely, ammoniated tincture of quinine, prepared in accordance with the formula in the British Pharmacopœia, as stated on the label; but here the defendant is an unqualified chemist who is selling a medicine the ingredients of which are not disclosed to the public.

There will be a conviction, and, as this is a test case, defendant will be fined in the mitigated penalty of 2*l.*, and costs.

As our decision may have a far-reaching effect, and sweep into the net a considerable number of preparations which have hitherto escaped taxation, we are quite willing to state a case for the opinion of the High Court if requested to do so by the defendant, so that if our decision is wrong we may be put right.

Mr. Cass: That is just what I wish to apply for—I wish a case to be stated. Will your Worships fix a date to hear the application, or grant it now? I presume we can have a copy of your Worships' judgment?

The Chairman: Yes.

The Clerk: Will you make your application in writing?

Mr. Cass: Yes.

## Merchandise-marks Act.

OX-CUP AND JU-VIS.

At the Marylebone Police Court on May 7, Mr. Paul Taylor delivered judgment in the action by the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene against certain retailers of Ox-cup and Ju-vis for applying a false trade-description, and against Mr. G. Foster Clark (the manufacturer thereof) for aiding and abetting the other defendants to commit the offence. The evidence and arguments in the case have been reported in the *C. & D.*, March 16, p. 408; April 27, p. 641; and May 4, p. 669. Mr. Muir, K.C., instructed by Mr. Beck, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Horace Avory defended. Mr. Taylor, in delivering judgment, summarised the arguments of counsel, and proceeded to say that in deciding the case he had first to satisfy himself what Ox-cup really is. He referred to the evidence of Mr. Helmer and other expert witnesses for the prosecution to the effect that Ox-cup is a vegetable-extract with a modicum of beef-extract added to it. He was not prepared to accept that view, and proceeded to criticise the creatine-test, whose value as a criterion must depend, he said, upon the presence of creatine in beef-extract in constant quantity. He held that the evidence showed that there is no such standard, but that there are wide limits of difference. Referring to Mr. Helmer's comparison of Ox-cup and Ju-vis with Lemco, which he suggested proved nothing more than that Lemco contains a high percentage of creatine, or creatinine, he said:

It is interesting to pursue the question as to the composition of Lemco, because there arises in connection with it the most extraordinary divergence of testimony. Mr. Cassal, who followed Mr. Helmer in the witness-box, found that his investigation led him to the conclusion that from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. was the amount of creatine contained in the Lemco type of extract, already showing some falling away from the high standard of 11 per cent., though possibly the divergence might be slightly reduced if Mr. Cassal's results had been expressed in terms of creatine and creatinine combined. Mr. Cassal's evidence was very important, for reasons that I shall afterwards refer to, but pursuing this question of the composition of Lemco further, I find that Mr. Chapman, so far from finding Lemco presenting any remarkable consistency, fixed as the result of his various analyses—and he had examined some sixteen or seventeen samples—the proportion of creatine as varying from 2.3 per cent. to 4.6 per cent., while Dr. Dyer found as the result of his own experiments that Lemco varied within the limits of 4 per cent. and 6 per cent. So that even in the absence of other considerations arising from the admittedly variable quantities of creatine in different meat-extracts, it would clearly be impossible to adopt Lemco as a standard, seeing that it itself affords nothing but a shifting standard of comparison. The fact is, as Mr. Cassal admitted in cross-examination by Mr. Avory, that this process, which I have called the creatine-test, legitimately applied for the purpose of determining the amount of creatine in meat-extract, has never been applied before for the purpose of determining the amount of beef-extract in any given article, and on the best consideration I have been able to give the matter I can only express my agreement with the professional gentlemen called by the defendant that it is quite useless for that purpose. There has been no evidence whatever given to support the proposition that the quantity or quality of the beef-extract in any particular article of commerce of which beef-extract forms an ingredient, varies directly as to the quantity of creatine or creatinine contained in it.

Mr. Taylor quoted from the evidence of the expert witnesses for the defence in respect of the foregoing statement, remarking that

the nature of a considerable proportion of the constituents of commercial beef-extracts is still unknown, according to the copy of the "Chemical News" I have before me, and so it may be said at present to defy satisfactory analysis. That being so, the expert witnesses for the prosecution were driven, in the absence of any information as to its constituents, to embark upon this inquiry into the constitution of Ox-cup very much in the dark; while the defendants' witnesses having access to the actual mode of manufacture had a much easier task, and that was to ask themselves whether the results of their own inquiries were consistent with the information supplied to them as to the mode of manufacture. Assuming, then, that the information given to them was correct that their examination of the finished product—one tablet of Ox-cup—was consistent with the information, I should, I think, have no difficulty in arriving at a decision as to what Ox-cup really consists of.

Mr. Taylor then referred to Mr. Henry Clark's evidence,



in which it was stated that Ox-cup contains 18 per cent. of meat-extract and 21 per cent. of extract of yeast, which was corroborated by the analysis of expert witnesses for the defence, on which he commented in detail. He accepted Dr. Dyer's evidence that analysis showed Ox-cup to contain 20 per cent. of meat-extract and 30 per cent. of gelatin, the latter being, he was convinced, of good quality gelatin, and not properly describable as glue. Having accepted these figures, he asked if a composition of this character had been the subject of a false trade-description. Ox-cup, he said, had never been put forward as a meat-extract without some qualification, and the form in which it was made up—namely, as a tablet—had to be considered. He found it proved that 20 to 30 per cent. of meat-extract is present. After commenting upon the extraordinary discrepancy between the analytical figures by expert witnesses, Mr. Taylor said he was satisfied that 30 per cent. of gelatin is not in excess of what is necessary to carry the extract in tablet form. [Parenthetically we may state that Mr. Taylor used the words "tablet" and "tabloid" indifferently. We say tablet for an obvious reason.—ED.] The 23 per cent. of water he also held to be a fair proportion. As to the yeast-extract, he concluded that if Ox-cup contains 20 per cent. of meat-extract and 21 per cent. of yeast-extract, there can be no more reason for calling it a vegetable-extract than a meat-extract, and the evidence before him showed that the addition of any appreciably less quantity than 21 per cent. would not have served the purpose for which it was intended. He also found that the statement that "Ox-cup makes delicious beef-tea" to be a perfectly accurate description in view of the evidence of Mr. Chapman that the amount of meat-extract contained in each of the tablets is exactly equal to the amount of Lemco required for the manufacture of a cup of strong beef-tea—namely, oz.—and bearing in mind that yeast-extract is of an almost equally nourishing character as meat-extract itself, finally he came to the conclusion that the summons must be dismissed, and as to costs asked Mr. Ivory various questions. In the course of the conversation it transpired that the prosecutors know nothing about the Clerkenwell summons under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Ultimately the Magistrate fixed the costs at 200*l*.

### County Court Cases.

#### A PARTNERSHIP CLAIM.

BEFORE Judge Hans Hamilton, at the Blackburn County Court on May 6, Messrs. William Meadowcroft & Sons Ltd., manufacturing chemists and essence-dealers, sued Richard Liptrot, a publican, of Wigan, for 9*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*. for goods supplied. The case explained by Mr. Haworth, for the plaintiffs, was that the goods were supplied to the defendant and his brother while they were in joint business as botanic-beer brewers at Pemberton. The brother died, and the defendant, in disputing the claim, represented that he was no longer a partner in the firm. Plaintiffs, however, had received no notice of a dissolution of partnership.—Despite defendant's plea that he left the business in 1903, and was therefore not liable, his Honour gave a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

#### A CHEMIST'S AFFAIRS.

IN the Shoreditch County Court on Tuesday, before Judge Smyly, K.C., William Thompson Watts, chemist, of 146 Hoxton Street, Hoxton, N., applied for an administration order, offering to pay 1*s*. in the 1*l*. at 4*s*. a month. There were several opponents to the application. The debtor declared his debts to total 45*l*. 11*s*. 7*d*., including George Harris Lee, oil and colour man, 194 Hoxton Street, N., 1*l*. 15*s*. 10*d*.; J. M. Smith, chemist, Arthur Street, Old Kent Road, 1*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*.; Davy Hill & Co., wholesale druggists, Southwark, 8*l*. 7*s*. 10*d*.; and Seymour, Whileman & Co., money-lenders, 32 Walbrook, E.C., 17*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. Mr. T. W. Moore appeared for the applicant, who, he said, was now in such a position that he really did not earn enough to live upon. Judge Smyly: He tells me now that his earnings are only 1*l*. a week, whereas the return he makes in this application is 2*l*. The difficulty in such a case as this is that 1*s*. in the £ is so small an offer. The debt is 46*l*., so the Government tax will be 92*s*., and at 4*s*. a month it will take twenty-three months before the creditors get a single

penny. Mr. Moore: That is the fault of the Treasury. Judge Smyly: It seems to me a most useless waste of money and nothing for the creditors. If he is so badly off it seems to me it would be better if he arranged with his creditors in some way.

Mr. Robinson, on behalf of Mr. Lee, said it was a monstrous proposal, as the debtor carries on a good business as a chemist. Ultimately Judge Smyly adjourned the hearing for one week.

### Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* ALFRED ERNEST STRONG, 12 High Street, Langley Moor, co. Durham, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor again appeared for his examination at Durham Bankruptcy Court on April 30, and the examination was closed. The accounts show liabilities amounting to 192*l*. 1*s*. 1*d*. and a deficiency of 172*l*. 1*s*. 1*d*.

*Re* FRANK ROWSON, late Drug-store Proprietor, High Street, Debenham, now Chemist's Assistant, 37 Beeston Road, Leeds. This debtor was examined at Leeds Bankruptcy Court on May 6, his accounts showing liabilities amounting to 90*l*. 5*s*. 10*d*. and assets valued at 16*l*. The examination was closed.

*Re* FRANCIS ERNEST BARNES, late of 14 Mincing Lane, E.C., Produce-broker, lately carrying on business as Jenkin & Phillips.—The first meeting of the creditors under this failure was held on May 6 at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Senior Official Receiver, when accounts were presented showing total liabilities 15,013*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*. (unsecured 12,373*l*. 4*s*. 3*d*.) and net assets 227*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*. after deducting 30*l*. in respect of preferential claims. The Chairman reported that the debtor had carried on business until last July, when, it having dwindled down to very little, he transferred it, with his staff of clerks, to Messrs. Bowyer & Bartlett, of 147 Fenchurch Street, without receiving any consideration. He took it over eleven years ago from Mr. Phillips (the then sole surviving partner of the firm of Jenkin & Phillips), who was in his debt at the time. The business was then in low water, and was in want of capital; the debtor put in 5,000*l*., and carried it on with success until twelve months ago, when it fell away to an extent that compelled him to give it up. Since last July the debtor had been engaged in promoting the Bonmahon Copper-mines, Ltd., near Waterford, and had lost thereby 3,500*l*., all borrowed money. A receiving order was made against him last July, but on appeal it was rescinded on August 7, 1906. He had lost about 4,000*l*. on the Stock Exchange within the last two years, and it was to the before-mentioned losses, combined with loss in his own business of a produce-broker, that the failure was ascribed. In the absence of any offer the case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy, the public examination of the debtor being fixed for June 5. The following are the principal trade creditors—viz.: Hermann Buchler (3,008*l*.); W. H. L. Barnett & Co. (1,018*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*.); Ernest Barker & Co. (300*l*.); Bowyer & Bartlett (507*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.); J. H. Badcock (129*l*. 3*s*.); Bach & Gaydon (21*l*. 10*s*.); Campbell Fletcher (150*l*.); Collins & Co. (29*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.); Dyson & Co. (250*l*.); Peter Edwards & Sons (24*l*. 13*s*.); Henry Garman & Co. (12*l*. 12*s*.); Gale & Son, Enfield (24*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*.); M. Harris (60*l*.); A. C. Roper (39*l*. 18*s*. 2*d*.); D. Ramsay (200*l*.); G. T. Skilbeck (1,100*l*.); Trinder, Capon & Co. (376*l*. 14*s*. 6*d*.); W. H. Wolf (2,250*l*.); C. G. Wood (140*l*.).

*Re* JAMES GODFREY GODDARD, 77 High Street, Erith, Kent, Chemist and Druggist.—The first meeting of creditors was held at the offices of the Official Receiver (Mr. R. T. Tatham) in Rochester, on May 6. The debtor's statement of affairs showed gross liabilities 635*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. (of which 250*l*. is said to be secured) and assets 36*l*. 16*s*. The affairs were left in the hands of the Official Receiver to wind up. The public examination took place the same day at the County Court Buildings, before Mr. Registrar F. F. Smith and the Deputy Official Receiver (Mr. R. W. Cane). Debtor (who is very deaf) said he commenced trading at his present address in July 1890, but some ten years prior to that he started as a chemist at 30 Nelson Road North, Yarmouth, his father having found all the capital, amounting to 180*l*. That business was fairly successful, but he sold it as he did not like the place. He sold the business for about 300*l*.; he owed a few debts then, but his brother-in-law became security for him in 100*l*., and cleared off everything, so that he had a fresh start at Erith. Debtor gave 300*l*. for the Erith business, of which he paid 200*l*. down and subsequently cleared off the balance of 100*l*. His business at Erith began to decrease in 1899, owing to competition and "cutting" in the trade. The debtor was then questioned with a view to showing that he had over-estimated his assets in his balance-sheets, but he said he had given the values as a going concern and not as



sold under the hammer. Referring to the debt due to Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, the debtor admitted that a cheque he gave them had been returned through the bank dishonoured, also two bills of exchange, one for 21*l.* 2*s.* and another for 22*l.* 10*s.*; these had been returned to him through the bank and not met. His banking account was overdrawn considerably; he now owed the bank about 260*l.* He had done a good deal of business with Messrs. Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., but they stopped his credit in 1895, and refused to supply goods without cash. He had goods from Messrs. St. Dalmas & Co., of Leicester, in January of this year; that was not his first transaction with them. He had dealt with them for two or three years, perhaps or more. He also dealt with Mr. Robert Blackie last year. When he commenced to deal with Mr. Blackie he did not tell him that his credit had been stopped by other creditors and that he was overdrawn at the bank. After answering other questions, including some about his furniture, the examination was closed subject to the debtor signing notes, there being no opposition on the part of creditors.

## Deed of Arrangement.

HOWELL WILLIAM (trading as Maurice Howell & Son), 81 High Street, Peckham, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—Trustee, George M. White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. Dated, April 26; filed, May 2. Secured creditors, 50*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 237*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 350*l.* The following are creditors: J. H. Briginshaw (60*l.*); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (33*l.*); C. T. Hills (19*l.*); Butler & Crispe (15*l.*); Lorimer & Co., Ltd. (11*l.*); Davy Hill & Hodgkinson, Ltd. (10*l.*); taxes (14*l.*).

## Gazette.

(From the "London Gazette" of May 7.)

In the Matter of Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the above-named company, duly convened, and held at the registered offices of the company, 300 High Holborn, in the county of London, on April 24, 1907, the following special resolution was duly passed:

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that it cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, and that the company be wound up accordingly."

It was further resolved:

"That Mr. Henry Crewdson Howard, of 70a Basinghall Street, London, E.C., Chartered Accountant, be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

H. G. STACEY, Chairman.

## Partnerships Dissolved.

BAIN, J. H. and A. H., under the style of Bain & Co., Nottingham, Bristol, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and South Shields, Durham, opticians.

HARRINGTON, W., and NICHOLSON, G. F., under the style of Harrington & Nicholson, Whitehaven, Cumberland, chemists and druggists.

## The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

RIGBY, RALPH & Co., Walsall, Staffordshire, manufacturing and analytical chemists.

ADJUDICATION.

EMMS, HARRY ROBERT, Birmingham, physician and surgeon.

## New Companies and Company News.

TURPENTINE, LTD.—Capital 2,500*l.* (1*l.*) (500 are preference). Objects as indicated by the title. Registered office, 134 Fleet Street, E.C.

FORWARD OIL Co., LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of the Forward Oil Co., Ault Street, West Bromwich, Staffs.

SOUTHAM & Co., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the aerated-water business carried on at Southgate Street, Leicester, as "Southam & Co." The first directors are E. E. Kitchen, J. H. Iliffe, and Mrs. C. Howkins. Registered office, 5 Friar Lane, Leicester.

WILLIAM NICCOLLS & SONS, LTD.—Capital 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, dye-merchants, manufacturers of shading blues, boot, furniture, and metal polish, glue, gum, cement, blacking, etc. Registered office, Dove Lane, Darwen.

BARKAS & Co., LTD.—Capital 200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dyers, oil and colour men. The first subscribers are: A. E. O'Neill Kitson, wholesale confectioner; J. Miller, agent; E. Green, insurance-broker; C. Clarke, estate-agent; T. Barnett, insurance-agent; T. H. Ibbotson, clerk; and W. Barker, clerk. Registered office, 54 Franciscan Road, Tooting, S.W.

MARKHAM, SONS & Co., LTD.—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (3,000 cumulative preferred, 2,500 ordinary, and 500 deferred). Objects: To take over the business of animal medicine and condiment manufacturers, drug and spice merchants, etc., carried on by C. S. Markham at Siddals Mills, Siddals Road, Derby. C. S. Markham is the first director, and may retain office for life. Qualification, 200*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Siddals Road, Derby.

BRITISH LIQUID AIR Co., LTD.—Capital 20,100*l.*, in 20,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each and 2,000 founders' shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To acquire from the Société L'Air Liquide rights relating to inventions for the production of liquid air, oxygen, and nitrogen, and to develop and turn to account the same. The first directors are Paul Delorme, Paul Lefebvre-Dibon, and Rene J. Levy, with power to appoint others. Qualification, 20*l.* Registered office, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

KANKRE HERBAL REMEDIES Co., LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. Warner for the acquisition of certain recipes for the manufacture of proprietary and other preparations or remedies, and to carry on the business of herbalists, manufacturers of and dealers in drugs, chemicals, dyes, herbal preparations, and surgical, optical, or photographic instruments, etc. The first directors are: J. Warner, Derby, medical herbalist; J. Vere, Derby, clerk; F. J. Hendley, Derby, upholsterer; H. Moore, Derby, clerk; and S. Hall, Derby, C.A. Registered office, 99 Normanton Road, Derby.

SAVORY & MOORE, LTD., CHEMISTS, LONDON.—On April 3 there was issued 500*l.* 5-per-cent. debentures, part of a series created December 9, 1902, to secure 10,000*l.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, of which 3,800*l.* has been previously issued.

F. W. SUTCLIFFE & Co., LTD., CHEMISTS, LEEDS.—An issue has been registered at Somerset House of 6,000*l.* 5-per-cent. debentures, this being part of a series created on April 4 to secure 25,000*l.*, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Holder, J. Nicholson, Wheatfield, Headingley, Leeds.

W. J. BUSH & Co., LTD.—The report of the directors for 1906 states that the accounts show a gross profit of 98,879*l.* After the payment of debenture interest, expenses, managing directors' salaries, and other directors' fees, and making allowance for depreciation, the net profit is 27,233*l.*, an increase of 6,924*l.* over 1905, or with balance brought forward 30,796*l.* After deducting the dividends on the preference shares, there is a balance of 24,546*l.* The indebtedness of W. J. Bush & Co., Incorporated, after deducting the amount already put to reserve, stands at 33,063*l.* The accounts of the incorporated company for the past year, although showing an increase in the volume of business done, still show a loss. The directors recommend that the balance of 24,546*l.* be dealt with as follows: To reserve against freeholds, 1,000*l.*; to increase the reserve against sundry debtors, 1,000*l.*; to write off depreciation on the investment in Corporation stock, 1,500*l.*; to increase the reserve against the debt owing by W. J. Bush & Co., Incorporated, 3,500*l.*; to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum for the year, 9,375*l.*; and to carry forward 8,171*l.*

GERMAN DIVIDENDS.—At the general meeting of the Akt. Ges. für Anilinfabrikation in Berlin a dividend of 22 per cent. was declared. In answer to inquiries the directorate stated that the returns would have allowed a higher distribution, but this was not done for conservative reasons and in order to retain a large cash balance in hand for working purposes. It is not intended for the present to enter into an amalgamation with the "Badischen Anilin- und Sodafabrik" and the "Elberfelder Farbenfabriken," such amalgamation not being now advisable for certain technical reasons. It was stated that the company had a share of interest amounting to 2,580,000 kr. in the Norwegian concern now being created for the treatment or recovery of glue-material, with a capital of about 34,000,000 kr.—In the annual report of the "Farbwerke" (formerly Meister, Lucius & Brüning) in Höchst, the dividend of which we have already reported, it is remarked that, contrary to expectations, 1906 has proved extremely satisfactory. In spite of growing competition everywhere, and regardless of the higher cost of raw material and dearer wages, it has been possible, owing to the materially increased turnover, to realise higher returns. The manufacture of indigo, as well as the pharmaceutical department, has been developed up to expectation, and the mutual understanding with Leopold Casella & Co. has brought satisfactory results. Regarding the prospects for the current year hopes are sanguine, owing to the great activity in the textile industry.



## Births.

**BOWLER.**—At Bournville Cottage, Fosse Road South, Leicester, on March 25, the wife of Stanley Bowler (representing Messrs. E. H. Butler & Son, Leicester), of a son.

**PEARS.**—At Elm Lodge, Old Shoreham Road, Hove, on May 7, the wife of H. W. Kilby Pears, pharmaceutical chemist (the Standard Tablet and Pill Co.), of a daughter.

**RHODES.**—At 171 Fawcett Road, Southsea, on May 4, the wife of John W. Rhodes, chemist and druggist, of a son.

**ROWSSELL.**—At Nutbrook, Exmouth, on May 3, the wife of P. F. Rowsell, J.P., F.C.S., of a son.

## Marriage.

**ARNFIELD—READ.**—At St. George's Church, Stockport, on April 30, Thomas Owen Arnfield, pharmaceutical chemist, Stockport, to Maud, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Read, Southwood, Great Moor.

## Deaths.

**ALEXANDER.**—At "Willowood," 626 King Street, Aberdeen, on May 4, Elsie, wife of John Alexander, chemist and druggist, and second daughter of the late James Hutcheon, granite-merchant, aged forty-seven.

**ATKINSON.**—At Hapton, on April 28, Mr. John Clare Atkinson, chemist and druggist, for many years in business in Church Street, Padiham.

**COLLIER.**—At Erdington, near Birmingham, on May 5, Mr. Frederick Beerhold Collier, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five.

**COOK.**—The death occurred last week of the wife of Mr. W. H. Cook, of Messrs. Foster & Else, chemists, 52 King's Road, Brighton.

**KENDLE.**—At Durham, on April 26, Mr. John Cuthbert Kendle, chemist and druggist, of North Road and South Street, Durham, aged sixty. Mr. Kendle, who died from exhaustion following chronic interstitial pneumonia, went to Durham in 1870 as manager for Mr. Lambert, chemist and druggist, Elvet Bridge. He commenced business on his own account twenty-five years ago.

**PRITCHARD.**—At Cheadle, near Manchester, on May 5, Mr. John Pritchard, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-four. Mr. Pritchard was the principal and founder of Pritchards, Ltd., wholesale chemists, High Street, Cheadle. He started business in Chorlton Road, Manchester, in 1855, where he remained for twenty years, then removed to Cheadle. Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard celebrated their golden wedding in 1905 (see *C. & D.*, September 23, 1905). Mrs. Pritchard died on March 27, and Mr. Pritchard was so concerned about his loss that his own death was hastened by it. The business of Pritchards, Ltd., is carried on by deceased's two sons—J. G. and W. Pritchard.

**SPURR.**—At 21 Grasmere Road, Huddersfield, on May 5, Rebecca Clara, wife of Mr. H. E. Spurr, chemist and druggist, aged forty-six.

## Recent Wills.

**MRS. ELIZABETH ARCHER,** chemist, Southam, Warwick, and widow of Mr. Thomas Archer, chemist, who died on February 15 last, left estate valued at 244*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

**MR. PHILIP ALFRED KELLY,** chemist, Plymouth, Devon, who died on March 14, left estate of the gross value of 2,706*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, with net personality 311*l.* 2*s.*

**MR. JOHN HENRY HEWITT,** chemist and druggist, Rochester, Kent, who died on March 19, left estate valued at 7,258*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* gross, with net personality 6,562*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

**ESTATE** of the gross value of 1,449*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* was left by the late Mr. Hortensius Aspinall, chemist and druggist, of 72 Bridge Road, Newport (Mon.), the net personality being 1,332*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* The whole of the estate is left to the widow.

**MR. WILLIAM HAM MATHEW,** of 5 Westbourne Terrace, Saltash, Cornwall, who for many years carried on a chemist's business in that town, died on March 1, and left estate valued at 3,254*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* gross, of which 1,654*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* is net personality.

## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE business of Mr. T. H. Storm, of the Wallsend Drug-stores, Station Road; Wallsend-on-Tyne, has been taken over by a private company with a capital of 1,000*l.*

**MR. A. E. HALLAM,** chemist and druggist, late of Farnsfield, has purchased the business of Mr. J. A. Pegg, chemist and druggist, at Low Moor Road, East Kirkby.

**MR. A. J. SALTER,** chemist and druggist, late of Thame, has bought the business of Mr. H. Pryer, chemist and druggist, at 1 Neville Street, Abergavenny.

**MR. W. H. HOWITT,** chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. A. J. Salter, chemist and druggist, at Thame, Oxon.

**MESSRS. BREWIS & MCINTOSH,** chemists and druggists, Portsmouth, have taken over the drug-store at 49 Highland Road, Southsea, recently conducted by Mr. L. E. Nicholson.

**MR. C. F. COOKE,** chemist, Bargate Drug-stores, Boston, whose premises were destroyed by fire some time ago, has after conducting business temporarily at his branch shop in the Market Place, now been able to open new premises at No. 27 Bargate.

**MESSRS. T. HOWARD LLOYD & Co.** inform us that they have purchased the business of Goodess & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists, Nottingham, to which reference was made last week. It will be carried on as a branch of their Leicester business for Nottingham and district.

## Personalities.

**MR. SAMUEL ROBERTS,** of Messrs. May, Roberts & Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C., has been appointed a justice of the peace for Middlesex.

**MR. WILLIAM KENNEDY,** of Messrs. E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon, Burma, left for England on the s.s. *Tenas-serim*, which sailed on April 20.

**MR. S. A. OWEN,** proprietor of the Cash Medical Co., Kandy, Ceylon, is now in England on holiday, and we can forward any communications to him.

**MR. LEONARD B. ROWLAND,** of L. Rowland & Co., chemists, 9 High Street, Wrexham, has been elected President of the Wrexham Traders' Association.

**MR. J. W. DANSIC,** representing the Crown Perfumery Co., of Homerton, sails for Canada by the s.s. *Victorian* on May 10 for a two or three months' business-tour.

**COUNCILLOR C. G. YATES,** Brighton, gave an interesting lecture last week to the St. Nicholas branch of the C.E.M.S. on the Brighton Museum and Library and Art Galleries.

**ALDERMAN ROBERT GIBSON,** Ph.C., chairman of the Manchester Gas Committee, was one of the selected representatives of the city to meet the Colonial Premiers on Saturday, May 4.

THE managers of the Royal Institution have awarded the Actonian prize of 100 guineas to Mme. Curie for her essay entitled "Recherches sur les Substances Radio-actives."

THE Halifax Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at their meeting on May 7, referred in high terms to the usefulness of their late secretary, the late Mr. Jonathan Jessop, chemist and druggist, and passed a resolution of regret.

**DR. H. A. D. JOWETT,** manager of the Dartford works of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., is an expert motorist, and on Saturday, May 4, secured the "Albert Brown" Trophy of the Motor Cycling Club, a silver challenge cup of the value of 70*l.*, which he will hold for twelve months, together with a gold medal.

**MR. HERBERT WRIGHT,** late Controller of the Experiment Stations, Ceylon Botanic Department, and an authority on rubber, camphor, citronella, etc., has retired from Government service. He is taking up private work, and is retained as economic botanist and consulting chemist



to certain London and Liverpool firms interested in the tropics.

MR. BERTRAM ALFRED BULL, who has been awarded the Pereira medal, is the third son of Mr. A. P. Bull, of Leicester, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. John Richardson & Co., Leicester, Ltd., in whose laboratory he was for seven years under Mr. Lewis Ough, F.C.S., the manager. In the spring of 1906 Mr. Bull entered the London College of Pharmacy, and distinguished himself in chemistry, botany, and pharmacy, taking the silver medals in the first two subjects and the bronze one in pharmacy. He passed the Minor examination last October and the Major in January this year. At the London College Mr. Bull was a member of the football club, and as goal-keeper did much to



MR. B. A. BULL.

win the Intercollegiate Cup during the past season. He is one of the group in the photograph printed in the *C. & D.*, March 30, p. 497. Since he passed the Major examination Mr. Bull has been on the staff of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Dartford. He is the third Leicester man to take the Pereira medal within recent years, Mr. Francis J. Young having obtained it in 1900, and his brother, Mr. A. E. Young, in 1905.

## Trade Notes.

CREME SIMON.—Mr. F. H. Mertens, 64 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., is now sole wholesale British representative for this and other Simon toilet-preparations.

UNDER the title "The Modern Art of Dispensing" Messrs. Mould & Todd, printers, Edinburgh, have published a neat four-page folder, which is suitable for distribution by dispensing chemists.

ENSIGN-FILM COMPETITIONS.—Messrs. Houghtons, Ltd., 88 and 89 High Holborn, London, W.C., are starting monthly competitions in connection with the Ensign roll-films. The competitions begin in June, and entry-forms must be obtained from dealers.

MESSRS. W. T. OWBRIDGE, LTD., have under the new Trade-marks Act been able to register as a trade-mark the characteristic large "O" enclosing the "for coughs, Owbridge's lung- tonic, for colds." The Board of Trade has given the necessary permission. (See p. 718.)

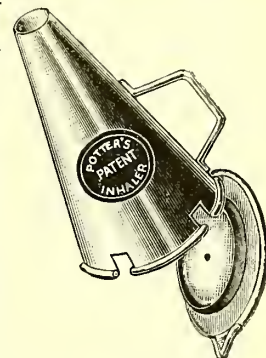
MR. WILLIAM MARTINDALE, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., has added a considerable number of new products to the current month's price-list, and this house is now making a series of Stovaine preparations in accordance with the requirements recently outlined in the "British Medical Journal."

"ELIXOID" FORMATE COMPOUND is the name which Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have given to an elixir containing calcium formate 12 grains, sodium formate 6 grains, and magnesium formate 6 grains in each ounce. The formates have, chiefly owing to experience in Edinburgh as well as in France, taken what appears to be a permanent place in therapeutics, and it is generally agreed that the liquid form is best for administration, hence the production of this "Elixoid," which is a palatable and nice-looking preparation, put up in 4-oz. bottles.

GARRATT v. HARROD'S STORES.—With reference to this action, heard by Mr. Justice Neville in the Chancery Division of the High Court last year (*C. & D.*, December 1, 1906, p. 814, and December 8, p. 852), it may be remembered that the matter arose through the sale by the defendants of the "Veedee" vibrator below the price (29s. 11d., instead of 32s. 6d.) fixed by the maker and proprietor, Mr. J. E. Garratt, 96 Southwark Street, London, S.E. Since the last published hearing of the case an order has been issued

by consent in which the defendants undertake that they will not hereafter sell or offer for sale the "Veedee" vibrator at any price other than the full price as agreed between the maker and themselves. The terms of the order agreed upon are published in the advertisement section of this issue, but it is right that some record of it should appear in these pages. The reports which we published last year showed that Mr. Garratt took very prompt action to stop the sale of the vibrators at the cut price.

POTTER'S PATENT INHALER.—Potter & Clarke, of 60-64 Artillery Lane, London, E., have introduced a neat little contrivance for the inhalation of asthma burning-powders. It consists of a cone of tinned metal, 3 in. high, 2 in. wide at the base, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. at the apex. The base is hinged, and within is a little saucer to contain a teaspoonful of the powder. This is ignited and the cone turned down, the holes at the base admitting air and assisting combustion. The patient then lifts it by the handle and inhales the smoke, which comes directly from the top of the cone. The illustration (which shows the hinged base open for introducing the powder) sufficiently explains the contrivance, which is retailed at the low price of 1s.



BARCLAY'S LIST.—The new catalogue and price-list just issued by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., is bulkier than previous issues, and exhibits some entirely new features. One that will be universally appreciated is the cut-in index of parts, which enables the chemist to refer at once to any one of the five sections—sundries, tea and cigars, etc., packed goods, patents, and photographic goods. Among the sections enumerated special attention is directed to the blue part, which deals with packed goods and with drugs, chemicals, etc., in bulk. Chemists will discover many things in these fifty-six pages to interest them, and in this age of development, when the grocer and the provision-dealer treads on our domain, the chemist may well retort by pushing the China teas described in the cerise pages. Barclay's list is indispensable to the modern chemist, and the up-to-date man should see to it that he has the latest issue.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the sub-joined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 9/5. Where is Munro's serum obtainable?
- 111/50. Who makes or sells corks coated with rubber?
- 114/19. Where can Bennett's massage-stone be obtained?
- 114/50. Where can yellow bird-sand be obtained in 5 or 10 ton lots?
- 108/49. London wholesale dealers in dental rubber at competitive prices.

COCAINE IN INDIA.—The London "Evening Standard" is agitated because the consumption of cocaine in India is spreading with "terrible rapidity," in spite of the efforts of the authorities to prevent its sale, except for medicinal purposes. Quoting from a recent report, they state that over 200 persons were convicted during a twelvemonth in Bengal alone for illicitly selling or possessing cocaine. They also understand that most of the cocaine sold in India is obtained from Germany, being exported thence wholesale to native States or foreign territory, in order to evade the restrictions imposed on the traffic by the British authorities, and then smuggled into British India.



## Royal Society Conversazione.

THE first conversazione of the season of the Royal Society was held on May 8 at Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. As usual, there were many new scientific developments on view. Many of these exhibits were of too remote interest to chemists to be dealt with here, but with others we have a more immediate concern. Dr. F. D. Chattaway was showing copper mirrors deposited on glass from aqueous solution. These were in flasks and test-tubes, and are obtained by reducing cupric oxide by an aqueous solution of phenyl hydrazine in the presence of potassium hydroxide. Sir James Dewar was making experiments to show that the motion of a Crookes radiometer is arrested in very high vacua, the vacua being produced by charcoal and liquid air or hydrogen. The Director of the Imperial Institute showed new minerals from Ceylon—zirkelite, baddeleyite, thorite, and monazite—and some new vegetable products. These last-named included the origanum oils from Cyprus, which have been referred to in the *C. & D.*, the oil from *Pimenta acris*, and raphia wax. Mr. W. A. Douglas Rudge had an exhibit to show that radium added to a sulphuric-acid-free gelatin culture does not produce any growth—the radiobes of Mr. Butler Burke. Messrs. R. & J. Beck, Ltd., were showing a new diffraction wavelength spectroscopy and their new isostigmatic photographic lens, the properties of the latter being demonstrated on an optical bench. Mr. Ulrich Behn had, among other interesting exhibits, an application of floating glass bulbs for measuring the temperature of liquid, and a short glycerin barometer. Professor W. B. Bottomley illustrated the advantages of using nitragin and nitro-culture for fixing nitrogen by leguminous plants. The examples shown were certainly convincing. Dr. Robert Knox and Mr. G. Pearce were demonstrating the advantages of short exposures in producing skiagraphs. The examples shown were full of detail, although the exposures were only from one to seven seconds. The apparatus used was a powerful induction coil yielding a greatly intensified secondary current, worked in conjunction with an electrolytic interrupter directly from high-tension electric light mains. The core of the coil consists of transformer plates, while the primary is of much larger wire than usual and has more turns. The secondary is smaller than usual. The tube is provided with a heavy anode to withstand the current, and a rectifier is placed in series to render the current uni-directional. Two firms were showing fused silica ware, and Messrs. Johnson, Matthey & Co. exhibited crucibles and dishes made of iridium and rhodium. These cost 14*l.* an ounce.

## Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Thursday, May 2, the chair being taken by Sir William Ramsay. There was an unusually large attendance of Fellows, attracted by the President's paper on

### THE CHEMICAL ACTION OF EXRADIO,

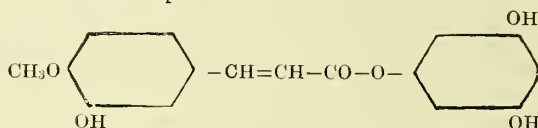
to read which he temporarily vacated the chair in favour of Dr. H. E. Armstrong. Exradio is the name suggested for the gaseous emanation which is the first of the series of seven, or possibly eight or nine, compounds produced by the decay of radium. It has, of course, only been obtained in minute quantities, and perhaps the most interesting feature of Sir W. Ramsay's paper was the exhibition which accompanied it of pieces of apparatus designed to enable accurate measurements to be made of infinitesimal quantities of gases. Exradio itself is very inert, does not combine with anything, belongs to the argon group of gases, has a molecular weight of about 200, and possibly is the element required to fill the gap two removes in the periodic table from argon. The peculiar feature of the substance is the immense store of energy it possesses and is capable of giving off in the form of rays. It is calculated that it can develop about 3,000,000 times as much energy as is developed by the explosion of an equivalent quantity of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions required to form water. It decomposes water into hydrogen and oxygen, performing a kind of "electrodeless electrolysis," but it always pro-

duces an excess of hydrogen. The origin of this excess of hydrogen is a mystery, and it does not seem to be formed from the emanation itself. One of the products of the decomposition of the emanation is helium, and the audience were able to examine the spectrum of helium obtained from the emanation by means of pocket spectroscopes thoughtfully provided by the President. Among other mysterious things, it was mentioned that the "artificial helium" made from exradio has four red lines in its spectrum instead of two present in that of ordinary helium. There was no discussion on the paper, though Drs. Armstrong and Tilden neatly voiced the admiration generally felt by chemists for the work Sir William Ramsay is doing in this field.

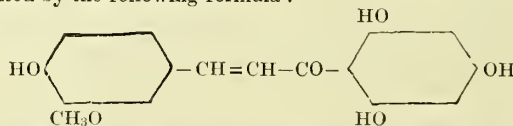
The next paper dealt with freezing-point curves of menthylmandelates, and was read by Dr. Findlay. Its principal interest lay in the fact that it foreshadowed a method of investigating liquid racemic compounds. The last paper, a contribution from the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories by Dr. Power and Mr. F. Tutin, dealt with

### THE CONSTITUTION OF HOMO-ERIODICTYOL.

In their communication on the constituents of eriodictyon leaves to the American Pharmaceutical Association (*C. & D.*, 1906, II., p. 570), the authors mentioned the discovery of this new crystalline substance, whose formula is  $C_{16}H_{11}O_6$  (m.p.  $223^{\circ}$ ). Homo-eriodictyol crystallises in pale-yellow plates, and possesses a slightly sweetish taste. It is moderately soluble in alcohol and in acetic acid, sparingly soluble in ethyl acetate, nearly insoluble in water, and insoluble in chloroform and benzene. Its dilute alcoholic solution gives with ferric chloride an intense red-brown colour. Homo-eriodictyol is isomeric with, and similar in many of its properties to, hesperitin, but differs from it by forming a normal sodium derivative,  $C_{16}H_{13}O_6Na$ . It contains one methoxyl group. When heated with aqueous alkalies homo-eriodictyol yields phloroglucinol and ferulic acid (3-methoxy-4-hydroxycinnamic acid), whereas hesperitin under the same conditions yields phloroglucinol and *iso*-ferulic acid (3-hydroxy-4-methoxycinnamic acid). On fusion with potash, homo-eriodictyol, like hesperitin, readily yields protocathechuic acid. Tiemann and Will ("Ber.," 1881, 14, 970) give the constitution of hesperitin as :



Since homo-eriodictyol yields a tetra-acetyl derivative (m.p.  $154^{\circ}$ ), it must contain four hydroxyl groups and possess a ketonic structure, so that its constitution is represented by the following formula :



The so-called "eriodyctionon," recently described by Mossler ("Annalen," 1907, 351, 233), is evidently identical with homo-eriodictyol. Eriodictyol,  $C_{15}H_{12}O_6$  (m.p.  $267^{\circ}$ ), another crystalline substance from the leaves, is similar in its properties to homo-eriodictyol, but contains no methoxyl group, so that homo-eriodictyol may be the mono-methyl ether of eriodictyol.

During the evening a ballot for the election of Fellows was held, and among those elected were Messrs. A. G. Harrington, Ph.C., Ealing; T. F. Harvey, Ph.C., Nottingham; Carl Lewis, M.P.S., Johannesburg; H. V. Mitchell, Walthamstow; and W. S. Tebb, M.D., Southwark public analyst.

MESSRS. BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD., on Thursday declared a dividend of 30 per cent., as against 35 per cent. last year.

AMONG the imports into Rome from the United Kingdom last year were drugs valued at 534*l.* (1905, 635*l.*); chemical products, 80*l.* (1905, 125*l.*); soaps, 231*l.* (1905, 264*l.*); and perfumery, 420*l.* (1905, 316*l.*).



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### It is "An Undeniable Fact,"

says Mr. N. H. Martin in his lively letter last week, that pharmacy as a whole is in a much less satisfactory condition than it was forty years ago. Whether we are advancing or receding is a problem which has been often discussed, and I did not know it had been settled; but when a debater of Mr. Martin's weight insists that his view is so utterly incontrovertible, it is only becoming to acquiesce. And yet, as Disraeli once said, it is much easier to be critical than correct; and placid dogmatism almost compels contradiction. Mr. Martin refers expressly to pharmacy "as a whole," so he must not be allowed to ride off on reminiscences of the exceptional pharmacists of the middle of last century whose names and works have been handed down to us. He is committed to the apotheosis of the average druggist of forty years ago, and to judge what manner of man he was I looked him up in the journals of the period. In the "Pharmaceutical Journal" of May 1867 (the date, it will be observed, is curiously exact), I find him pictured by a chemist who calls himself "Scrutator," who says he lives in a city where there are over eighty chemists and druggists, many of whom were doing a large respectable trade and standing well with their brethren. In order to test

### How they Did their Business

"Scrutator" bought from nineteen of them nineteen pennyworths of hydrargyrum ammoniatum, one pennyworth from each. In six cases he got a fair commercial article; in all the rest he obtained mixtures with carbonate of lead, carbonate of baryta, and chalk, the adulteration varying from 5 to 100 per cent. Next he sent out twenty written orders for spt. æther. nitrosi, B.P. Four of his purchases were genuine, and the rest were either methylated or unwarrantably diluted. Twenty purchases of tincture of opium likewise yielded only four satisfactory samples, and of eight lots of sulphate of copper sold to farmers in powder for dressing wheat none was genuine. One labelled "Powdered Vitriol; no charge for powdering" was adulterated with 25 per cent. of Glauber's salt. It may not be due to our honesty, but I should think it is undeniable that our drugs are better in 1907 than in 1867; our medicines more scrupulously prepared and more elegantly presented; our shops handsomer and more tastefully fitted; and notwithstanding the "casus omissus" of the following year, it is probable that we make larger incomes than our predecessors did; at any rate, we spend more. Not many of us had a dress-suit in those days, and only a very few went to balls, dinners, or whist-drives. Mr. Martin makes Mr. Carteighe "mainly responsible" for the deterioration. It is a great compliment to him. But it is difficult to believe that the rest of us have been such a helpless lot that any one man could have appreciably elevated or degraded the whole mass. Mr. Martin makes

### A Curious Slip

in the last paragraph of his letter, but it is of linguistic rather than of pharmaceutical concern. I understand him to argue that the Pharmaceutical Society, having no jurisdiction over Ireland, has no more right to use the adjective "British" as part of the title of its Codex than it would have to adopt the description Imperial. But neither in ordinary nor in official language does the term "British" cover Irish. The Board of Trade reports monthly the exports of British and Irish produce, and ever since James the Sixth of Scotland was proclaimed "King of Great Britain" the term has had a definite limi-

tation corresponding exactly with the limitation of the Pharmaceutical Society's control. The absence of a single word applicable to all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom is indeed a misfortune. So influenced are we by mere names that it is quite possible that Irish, Scotch, Welsh, and English would have pulled together much more harmoniously if they had been linked together by a common title in which all could feel an equal pride.

### If, as "Lex" says,

the Medicine-stamp Acts have to be construed strictly, and without regard to any intention the framers of the Acts may have had in view, what becomes of the Sanguinetti judgment? There is no grammatical analogy that I can remember to justify the interpretation of influenza pastille as a pastille to prevent, relieve, or cure influenza. It might be a pastille compounded with influenza germs; it might be a pastille which had got influenza itself; or it might be one specially calculated to produce influenza in others; but no analysis will induce the words to say that it is a pastille which will cure influenza. A cold day does not mean a day which counteracts cold; a drug-store is a place where drugs may be obtained; a cricket-club promotes cricket; the Peace Society encourages peace. To make the influenza pastille label mean what the Board of Inland Revenue said was intended by the framers of the Acts the Judges had to read into it the prefix "anti-" which they did not find there.

### "It is Gratifying"

to the Pharmaceutical Council to find evidences of a real desire on the part of the members of the Society to co-operate in rendering the Society's publications "all-sufficing for the needs of those engaged in pharmaceutical practice in Great Britain." So they said in their report. What an aspiration for the representatives of a semi-learned body to declare! In this electrically lighted century it should be saddening rather than gratifying to find evidences of a desire to be contented with the illumination of any one little candle. But perhaps the laboriously indited sentence has a more sinister signification. Stripped to its barest dimensions, I fancy it is simply a polite depreciation of the *C. & D.* Again and again has the Society's "publication" after each new adoption of a Cannon Street feature, implored its readers in more or less direct language to be content with the imitation; that is, to cease subscribing to the pernicious rival. Now the appeal is officially endorsed.

### Harsher Methods

of collecting the income-tax, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer foreshadows, will not increase the popularity of the tax or of the Minister responsible for them. Particularly, I expect, will the requirement be resented that employers shall in future state exactly how much salary they pay to all those members of their staffs who come within the range of liability. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who protested against this demand, was on the right track, but he unfortunately lost his head when Mr. Asquith asked him if he desired that persons in employment should evade the payment of their just share of taxation. No one wants this. What is objected to is that the Revenue authorities should be empowered to call on one class to inform against another, and that they should not even apply this inquisitorial system fairly. I have seen no suggestion that the bookkeeper should be required to report to Somerset House his employer's profits, and I can imagine the indignation that would be aroused if such a proposal were made. It would be too shocking; it would be Socialism; and Mr. Asquith has been careful to assure the country that he is not a Socialist.



"Sanitas Disinfecting Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Crude Disinfecting Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Special Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Disinfecting Oil,"  
 "Sanitas Okol Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Bactox Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Creocide Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Soldis Fluid,"  
 "Sanitas Pinos Fluid,"  
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 "Sanitas Sulphugators,"  
 "Sanitas Formic Sulphugators,"  
 "Sanitas Formic Lamps,"  
 "Sanitas Formic Fumigators,"  
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 Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,  
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 Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,  
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"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

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G. S. MUMFORD, FARRINCEDON RD., LONDON, E.C.	
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	18/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7 & 10 lb.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	9/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.  
 \* CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

## RANKIN'S OINTMENT.

P.A.T.A., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

The Chemists' Ointment.

The only Effective Ointment.

The Ointment with 30 years' reputation

IS A PART 2 POISON.

And may NOT be sold by unqualified dealers.

Best terms and advertising matter from

**RANKIN & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,**  
**KILMARNOCK, N.B.**

## JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MINERAL WATERS.

Ardwick Green, Manchester.



NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,  
 6 & 8 EASTCHEAP E.C.

### PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent, which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

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56 Ludgate Hill, London.

£10-0-0 is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person substituting imitations for  
**Fletcher's Hydrobromates**  
 Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

## Editorial Comments.

### Body-names.

THE decision by the Keighley Magistrates in the action taken by the Inland Revenue supervisor for the district against Messrs. G. W. Cousins & Co. in respect of the sale of "Red Lung Balsam" is startling. As far as can be gathered from the evidence, the prosecutor's original object was to obtain a penalty for selling a proprietary medicine unstamped, the grounds of alleged liability being the use of the words "sold wholesale only by," and use of the surname in the possessive case, but the summons charged the defendant in the usual terms for uttering, etc., Red Lung Balsam unstamped. Since the hearing of the action we have received copies of the labels used by the manufacturers of the preparation, and these we reproduce on the next page. The first of the labels is used on bulk quantities of the preparation sold by the ounce, and is the one referred to in the Magistrates' judgment. In each of these labels there is something which is dutiable. In the first one "Cousin's" (possessive case) is so used that it would be most difficult to disprove that it is not intended to read "Cousin's Red Lung Balsam," and as a matter of fact the Magistrates said:

It appears to us that the words on the label have been selected and arranged with the object of enabling the proprietor to sell this preparation as a patent or proprietary medicine and yet escape payment of the duty, but we do not think the object has been achieved.

The second label involves liability owing to its holding-out on the third panel—viz.:

A slight cold if neglected will sometimes develop into a dangerous disease, when some preparation of this kind should have been taken.

If the Magistrates had stopped at the above opinion on the first label, their decision would not have affected the trade



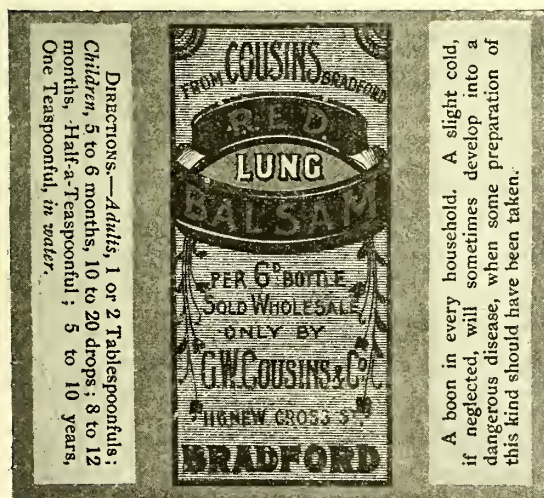
generally, but they proceeded to consider the body-name title, and practically decided the case on this, saying :

The preparation is described as "Red Lung Balsam" . . . words meaning that the medicine is intended to be used in ailments or complaints incident to or affecting the lungs. The word "balsam" in itself indicates a curative or remedial agent possessing softening and soothing properties. . . . We have come to the conclusion, therefore, that although no disease is mentioned . . . an affection or ailment of the lung . . . is implied.

Thus the Magistrates override the expressed opinion of the Board of Inland Revenue that titles including names of organs or parts of the body attached to medicines do not make them liable to duty. This is a serious decision, and



(Original measures  $5\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  in.)



(Original measures  $3\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in.)

in view of the proposed appeal it may be useful to recall the main facts about the body-name ruling. They are these : In consequence of the High Court decisions in *Ransom v. Sanguinetti* and *Farmer v. Glyn-Jones*, the Board of Inland Revenue in June 1903 informed us that such titles as "Cough Mixture" would thenceforth involve liability, and

in a printed statement issued by the Board to its officers in July 1903 the title "Liver Pills" was included as one involving *per se* liability to duty. Subsequently representations were made to the Board by the Association of Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of Medicinal Preparations that the charge of duty does not properly include reference to organs or parts of the body, without mention of the disorders thereof. The Board on October 28, 1903, intimated that they did "not consider that the mention merely of an organ or part of the human body of itself renders a preparation liable to medicine stamp-duty." In the following month the Board, at our suggestion, agreed that the use of adjectival or Latin forms of body-names should be treated similarly, but they added that "reference to the manner in which the medicine acts upon the organ" would involve liability, specimen titles given being *Blood Purifier*, *Nerve Tonic*, *Liver Invigorator*, and *Aperient Liver Mixture*. This ruling has been strictly applied, the only modification being in a letter communicated to us by the Board (*C. & D. Diary*, 1907, p. 260) stating that they regard

the titles "Pills for the Blood" and "Mixture for the Lungs" as covered by their decision *not to press for payment of duty* in respect of medicines described by reference to an organ or part of the body alone.

The words which we have italicised may have special significance now ; they have not been used before in this connection. (Compare with the quotation from the letter of October 28, 1903.) However this may be, in the case *Helm v. Cousins*, the claim of proprietary right was the offence mentioned by the Somerset House barrister. It was in the course of the evidence that the prosecutor gave it as his opinion that the title "Lung Balsam" involves liability, but we have no reason to suppose that the Board of Inland Revenue authorised this to be the basis of the prosecution. The Magistrates were of opinion that the word "lung" implies that the medicine is to be used for some disorder of the lungs, and that "balsam" means something of a soothing nature. This decision need not, we think, be appealed against, if the Board do not regard it to mean anything else than that the title "lung balsam" is dutiable, because the word "balsam" has been held to imply a soothing influence upon the lungs. This is not unreasonable, and it would leave the greater number of body-names unaffected.

We understand that the defence in the action was undertaken without consultation with any of the representative bodies of the drug-trade, and if an appeal is pursued there is not likely to be support from such bodies (*e.g.* the Drug-trade Appeal Fund) unless the Magistrates state a clear case as regards body-names. This, however, assumes that the Board of Inland Revenue bows to the magisterial decision or consider it advisable that their interpretation of body-name titles should be submitted to the High Court. If the Board were to assist in obtaining from the Magistrates a clear body-name stated case for appeal we have little doubt that the Drug-trade Appeal Fund would be available for assisting in sustaining the case for the appellant, but certain points must be carefully considered before *Helm v. Cousins* is carried further :

First: The large Cousins label contains matter which makes the preparation a proprietary article.

Second: The small label holds out or recommends the preparation for the prevention, cure, or relief of a human ailment.

Third: The title "lung balsam" is so much on the border line of liability that an appeal in respect to it is a doubtful necessity.

Fourth: The Board of Inland Revenue's latest phrase in connection with body-name titles—*viz.*, "not to press for payment of duty"—suggests that official opinion has been veering round to liability of body-names. If so, a clearer case than the Cousins one might be arranged for.



We submit these points for consideration. Varied interests in the trade have been affected by body-names, and some chemists think that they have chiefly served to encourage the sale of cheap packed medicines by small shopkeepers. It was indeed to preserve this business connection that the Wholesale Association urged the body-name interpretation in 1903, and it remains to be seen whether or not the Board is prepared to stick to its 1903 opinion. We have in the foregoing expressly avoided discussing the strictly legal question involved in the case—viz., whether a title such as "Liver-pills" *per se* holds out a preparation as beneficial to the prevention, cure, or relief of any distemper, malady, ailment, disorder, or complaint. That question we must now regard as *sub judice*.

#### Benevolent Fund Dinner.

We presume that the majority of our readers are aware that one of the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 was to throw open the advantages of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society to pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists, or their widows and orphans, irrespective of their connection with the Society. Next Tuesday evening at the Hôtel Métropole the decennial dinner is to be held under the presidency of Mr. J. R. Young. Need we say a word in support of the good that the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund has done since its institution in 1841? Many have through the fund been relieved in their hour of need, and others have in the evening of their days been freed from the dread of poverty, thanks to a pharmaceutical annuity. Next week's dinner gives an opportunity for general appreciation of the fund's advantages either by attendance at the dinner or by donation to the fund. We may suggest to those who have not yet done anything in regard to either that they should write to Mr. R. Bremridge, 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., without delay.

#### Advertising and Profits.

It is well known to experienced advertisers that the sale of goods which has been established by advertising keeps pace with the advertising, but figures are rarely published in substantiation, for an obvious reason. Some were given the other day, when a barrister-at-law in the High Court of Justice quoted the following figures in illustration of the relation between advertisements and profits:

	Spent on			
	Advt's.			Profits
1880	...	...	130£.	264£.
1881	...	...	244£.	904£.
1882	...	...	654£.	1,683£.

And so on, until the firm commenced to cut down its advertising, and these figures followed:

	Spent on			
	Advt's.			Profits
1900	...	...	180£.	560£.

These figures are worth remembering, for another experience has also proved that after stopping advertising, it takes twice as much to get the trade back again.

#### A Counterblast.

The manifesto on behalf of alcohol which appeared recently in the "Lancet," and to which several eminent physicians had attached their names, has caused considerable controversy. The licensed victuallers and their supporters were not slow to employ the manifesto for advertising-purposes, and high words have passed between extremists on both sides. In last week's issue of the "Medical Press and Circular" appears in leaded type a counter-manifesto signed by Sir Frederick Treves, Sir James Barr, Drs. William Ewart, Theo. B. Hyslop, William Murrell, T. N. Kelynack, William Carter, Thomas H. Bickerton, F. Charles Larking, Sims Woodhead, J. Ward Cousins, and David Walsh, which reads as follows:

A manifesto with regard to the use of alcohol has lately appeared in a leading medical journal, and has received wide circulation. By reason of the high position in the scientific world held by its signatories, great importance

has been attached to the views it expresses. As it appears to us that, both by reason of the wording of the manifesto and of the use to which it has been put, certain misconceptions may arise, we wish to say that we gravely dissent from much of its teaching, nor can we accept it as an authoritative statement of recognised medical opinion on the matter. Without asserting that alcohol has no value in the treatment of disease, we believe that its use is occasional rather than regular, and limited rather than wide. We regard the word "life-preserving" in connection with alcohol as misleading, and we consider the statement that alcohol has "the power to sustain cardiac and nervous energy" rests on no certain clinical or experimental evidence. On the other hand, we strongly believe that alcohol is unnecessary as an article of consumption in the case of healthy men and women, and that its general use could be discontinued without detriment to the world's welfare.

Further, believing as we do that alcohol is one of the most fruitful causes of poverty, disease, and crime, we are pleased to add that it is now sparingly employed as a remedy by the majority of medical men.

The only useful purpose that seems to be served by these manifestoes is to make evident the fact that what is one doctor's food is another doctor's poison, and, in spite of what we have been told, medicine is yet far from being one of the exact sciences.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

#### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on May 1 at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

The President (Dr. Walsh) took the chair; and there were also present the Vice-President (Mr. J. Smith) and Messrs. W. F. Wells, Watson, Batt, Fairweather, Michie, Moffit, Hardy, Blair, and H. V. Goldon.

#### THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Letters were received from several members of Parliament promising assistance to the Council in their opposition to the extension to Ireland of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.

A letter was received from the Colonial Pharmacy Board of the Cape of Good Hope acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Society's Calendar for 1907.

#### THE CASTLE PREROGATIVE.

A letter was received from Sir J. B. Dougherty, Assistant Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, enclosing a copy of a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant from certain defendants who had been fined at Dingle for illegal sale of Kay's Essence, praying that the fines might be remitted. The letter requested the observations of the Council on the subject of the memorial. A draft reply to the memorial was read and approved of.

#### B.P.C. DELEGATES.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretaries of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which is to meet in Manchester in July, asking for names of delegates to the Conference. The following gentlemen were named: The President, the Vice-President, and Messrs. W. F. Wells, George D. Beggs, D. M. Watson, W. J. Hardy, and H. V. Goldon.

#### EXAMINATION-MATTERS.

A letter was received from Mr. Fawcett Maxwell returning thanks for his appointment as examiner for Assistants to Pharmaceutical Chemists.

On the motion of Mr. MICHIE, seconded by Mr. BATT, Messrs. Brown and Allen were re-elected examiners to conduct the practical pharmacy division of the Licence examination.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. Joseph Aloysius Walsh, of Dublin, and Mr. W. Urton Smith, of Dublin, were elected members of the Society.

Several reports were disposed of and other business transacted, after which the Council adjourned.

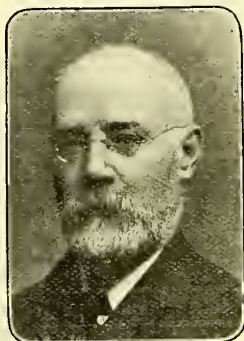
AMONG the exports from Venezuela during 1906 were 167 tons of tonka beans.



## Association Affairs.

### Association Presidents.

WHETHER or not the winter session of chemists' associations in Great Britain is ended for 1906-7 this week's portrait



MR. GILMOUR.

makes it plain that there will be a 1907-8 session, for Mr. James Pinkerton Gilmour has been re-elected President of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, and the splendid success of the first session of the reconstituted body is evidence that the second will be as good—if the members support the President. Mr. Gilmour is the only man we know at the head of a home association in pharmacy who was reared in the Colonies. He was born in Glasgow, and his parents took him to Australia in 1865. He returned to his native city in 1876, and, having finished his school education, which lasted exactly a year, Mr. Gilmour started life as a railway telegraph clerk. Two years later he apprenticed himself for five years to the late Joseph A. Clarke, herbalist, chemist, and dentist, London Street, intending to go in for medicine. Shortly after the completion of his apprenticeship he became an assistant to the late Alex. Kinninmont, with whom he remained until 1891, when he was appointed dispenser at the Victoria Infirmary. There he had to abandon the idea of becoming a medical practitioner; so in 1899 he passed the Minor and in 1901 opened a pharmacy at 385 Cathcart Road, whence he removed in 1903 to his present premises at 312. What Mr. Gilmour does not know or has not done in association work in Glasgow is not worth telling, which means that to tell all would take more space than the biographical corner snatched from these pages; but we may say that his introduction to the work took the form of selling copies of the Glasgow Price-list, which were distributed by Mr. J. A. Clarke, who was for some years Secretary of the Glasgow Chemists' and Druggists' Association. That was in 1879, and he has been an active worker in pharmaceutical affairs since. To come to more recent years, we note that in 1901 Mr. Gilmour participated in the formation of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Trade Association, on the Council of which he served until the amalgamation with the present body, which dates from 1902. He was Secretary of the latter in 1902, and was made President in 1905. He is a diligent worker for the Pharmaceutical Society, a member and Vice-President of the North British Branch Executive, and Divisional Secretary for Govan. Mr. Gilmour is a copious contributor with tongue and pen to the exposition and discussion of all phases of pharmacy.

### Brighton Junior Pharmacy Club.

THE second annual general meeting was held on Monday, May 6, when the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mr. A. E. Broadburn; Treasurer, Mr. T. Wilson; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. L. Chatfield. The retiring President (Mr. Shilton) was heartily thanked for his valued services during the last two years.

### Preston Chemists' Association.

THE last meeting of the session was held at the White Horse Restaurant on May 2, Mr. F. A. Williamson (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. C. A. Arkle (Vice-President), J. F. Bennett (Treasurer), W. F. Livesey, T. Emmett, J. W. Walmsley, and H. S. Freeman (Hon. Secretary). The report of the deputation *re* closing for a full half-holiday was received with disappointment, inasmuch as the Preston chemists cannot agree to close their establishments for a full half-holiday for the summer months. All the officers of the Association were re-elected.

### North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

AN interesting summer programme is being arranged by the committee. In June a visit will be paid to Higher Hodder, in July Port Sunlight will be visited to inspect the manufacture of glycerin and soap, and in September it is proposed to organise a ramble round the wood at Darwen.

### Guildford and District Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association took place on May 1, at Guildford, with Mr. Gane Inge, of Haslemere, in the chair. Messrs. Clapham (Farnham) and Inman and Simpson (Guildford) were appointed representatives to the Federation meeting on May 8. The offer by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. of a prize to be competed for by juniors is at present under consideration, Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. meantime having been thanked for the offer.

### Stockport Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the County Restaurant, St. Peter's-gate, Stockport, on May 1, Mr. J. Nicholson in the chair. Messrs. Bowden, Gee, Huddleston, Westerman, and Orrell were present. Mr. Godber was unanimously elected a member. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. were thanked for their offer of a copy of Remington's "Pharmacy" for competition among the Stockport chemists' apprentices. Mr. J. C. Arnfield was appointed delegate to the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Manchester in July. Further consideration of the trade section was left over until the June meeting.

### Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at 156 King Street on May 2, Mr. Harvey Palmer in the chair.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Palmer was for the third time unanimously elected President, and Mr. A. E. Richmond was re-elected to the position of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. The committee—Messrs. Male, Hill, and Shearman—was also formed.

It was decided to hold the annual outing on June 19, the details of the arrangements being held over until next meeting.

The sum of one guinea was sent to the Decennial Festival of the Benevolent Fund.

### Three Towns Chemists' Association.

THE Junior Section met at the Pharmaceutical Library, Plymouth, on May 2, when Mr. Walter Gwillim delivered a lecture on "Barks and Woods of the British Pharmacopœia." There was a large attendance, and Mr. H. H. Cannon presided. This lecture was the last of a series which had been arranged by the Educational Committee, and, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gwillim for his services that evening, Mr. H. D. Davey remarked upon the excellent attendances and the large increase in the number of students now attached to the Association, which would justify the committee in making further arrangements for next winter session. It was also announced that a botanical ramble of the Section will take place during the early summer.

### Keighley Chemists' Association.

THE first annual meeting of this Association was held on May 2. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. A. N. Kershaw), and there was a good attendance.

The Treasurer (Mr. T. A. C. Butterfield) read his report, which showed a balance in hand of 18s. 7½d.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS then took place, and, as the Association is only six months old, the following officers were re-elected: President, Mr. A. N. Kershaw; Vice-President, Mr. A. S. Dcan; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. T. A. C. Butterfield; and members of the committee, Mr. Ecroyd, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Harrison.

Arrangements were made for the summer trip to take place on June 25, when the members will visit Patterdale.

### Brighton Association of Pharmacy.

A MEETING was held at the A.B.C. Rooms, 58 King's Road, Brighton, on Thursday, May 2. Present, Messrs. J. Padwick, J. R. Gwatkin, C. G. Yates, J. Williamson, C. E. Robinson, G. B. Savage, A. J. Franklin, J. and A. Plowright, C. S. Ashton, A. Hall, H. M. Black, C. A. Blamey, and T. K. Padwick. The chair was taken by Mr. J. Padwick, senior Vice-President, in the absence of the President through indisposition. The offer of a Remington's "Pharmacy" for competition among the younger members was considered, but referred back to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. as more suitable to the needs of the Junior Pharmacy Club. Federation delegates were appointed. Another item of interest discussed was insurance of assistants under the



Workmen's Compensation Act. A formal vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. W. L. Howie for his recent lecture; a similar compliment was paid Mr. J. Williamson for his hospitality and enjoyable entertainment. Early in July an excursion will be arranged, it is hoped, to Dorman's Park, East Grinstead. The Entertainments Committee have the arrangements in hand, the programme of which will be published when completed.

### Forfarshire Chemists' Association.

THE annual business-meeting was held in Dundee on May 8, Mr. James Russell presiding. There was a fair attendance. Mr. Russell was re-elected President, Mr. J. M. Hardie Vice-President, and Mr. Wm. Cummings Secretary and Treasurer. All the members of committee were re-elected. The financial report showed a small balance in hand. On the motion of Mr. J. Anderson, it was resolved to protest against the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and to urge that it be referred to a Select Committee, so that the whole question might be investigated. Mr. J. M. Hardie proposed that the meeting express approval of the Dewsbury Chemists' Association's action in connection with the question of unprofitable proprietaries. This was agreed to. It was resolved to visit Dunfermline on May 22 (Victoria Holiday). A discussion took place in regard to the Wednesday-afternoon closing, which is meeting with some opposition this year. It appeared that all agreed on the reasonableness of a weekly half-holiday, but some, having arranged half-holidays for their staff, say that closing on Wednesday afternoons in the centre of the city is not convenient. Mr. Moir proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting closed.

### Poor-law Dispensers' Meeting.

A WELL-ATTENDED meeting of metropolitan Poor-law dispensers was held at Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, E.C., on May 2, Mr. G. B. Walker (Greenwich) presiding. Among others present were Messrs. T. Simnett (Islington, Liverpool Road), W. H. Smith (Greenwich), E. T. Dalton (Battersea), W. E. Kinsman (Wandsworth), T. Hill (Islington Infirmary), R. W. Lindsey (Islington, St. Mary's), C. T. Rutter (City of London), W. York Davies (Bow Road), J. Hackett (St. Giles and Bloomsbury), A. L. Anderson (Whitechapel), F. E. Trayner (Hackney Infirmary), G. W. Lindsay (Camberwell Infirmary), T. H. Lloyd (Bethnal Green Infirmary), A. C. Hardwick (Bethnal Green), S. Morgan Evans (Holborn Union), W. H. J. Strickland (Fulham), F. Noad Clark (Paddington Infirmary), W. E. Miller (St. Pancras), J. F. Turner (St. Pancras), A. Howell (Dalston), and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. D. George).

The Chairman said the purport of the meeting was to consider the reply of the Local Government Board to the memorial sent by the Poor-law dispensers of the metropolitan district in November last (see *C. & D.*, November 3, 1906, *et seq.*). The memorialists suggested that the salaries of Poor-law dispensers be readjusted on the following scale: Initial salary, 120*l.* per annum; after four years' satisfactory service, 140*l.* per annum; and thereafter a yearly increase of 10*l.* until a maximum of 250*l.* (inclusive of emoluments) was reached. The dispensers in the service of the Metropolitan Asylums Board associated themselves with the memorialists, and asked to be put on equal terms with the L.G.B. dispensers. The concluding paragraph of the memorial read as follows:

In conclusion, we would respectfully draw attention to the present anomalous position of the dispenser with regard to his tenure of office: that whereas the sanction of the Local Government Board has to be obtained before the appointment of an Out-relief Dispenser can be terminated, the same orders do not apply to those holding the responsible position of Indoor Dispenser. We therefore humbly ask that your Honourable Board will cause the Dispensary Order of 1871 to apply to all Dispensers.

The memorial was presented through the kind offices of Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., who secured for Mr. Albert Howell an interview with Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board. Mr. Howell explained the steps he took to get some seventy signatories to the memorial and its subsequent presentation to Mr. Burns. Some time passed, and, nothing being heard from the L.G.B., Mr. Howell again saw Mr. Burns, who explained that the memorial had been

mislaidd. A copy was sent to him, and on April 9 the following reply to the memorial was sent to Mr. Bottomley:

SIR,—I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that they have given careful consideration to the Memorial submitted through you by the Poor-law Dispensers in the Metropolis, with reference to the Salaries payable to them and the tenure on which their offices are held.

The Board do not think they could properly assent to any increase in the maximum salary of dispensers employed by Boards of Guardians, but they are willing to allow that maximum to be reached, in cases where the Guardians so desire, by an increment as now of 20*l.* after four years, and then by biennial increments of 10*l.*, instead of by quadrennial increments as at present.

The Board see no sufficient reason for taking any action in regard to the salaries of the dispensers in the employment of the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District.

I am directed to add that the Board are not prepared to make any change in regard to the tenure of office of dispensers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LETHEBY,  
Assistant Secretary.

Owing to Mr. Bottomley having mislaidd Mr. Howell's address, the reply was not communicated to Mr. Howell until a fortnight afterwards.

From the discussion the feeling of the meeting appeared to be that the maximum might have been increased, and the question of tenure of office was apparently a sore point with the majority. It was pointed out by several speakers that the present "concession" would not confer any advantage whatever on the older men, who had already reached the maximum salary, but the younger officers would reap a benefit, in so far as they would arrive at the maximum quicker than the present seniors had done. The injustice of refusing to place the indoor officer in the same status as an outdoor officer was severely commented upon by many speakers, and it was unanimously agreed that the refusal to make any change regarding tenure of office was a distinct disappointment. Mr. Noad Clark, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Howell, the Chairman, and others were very strong on the latter point, it being felt that a much greater security of tenure would be assured if the 1871 order were made to apply to all dispensers. With regard to the decision of the Board regarding salaries, it was agreed to send a letter to the L.G.B. asking permission to circularise the Boards of Guardians, calling their attention to the new decision. After much discussion it was agreed that Mr. Howell be deputed to see Mr. Bottomley, and endeavour to ascertain whether the terms of the letter, especially the last clause, might be regarded as final. Mr. Howell and the Hon. Secretary were instructed to draft letters of thanks to Mr. Burns and to Mr. Bottomley. A special vote of thanks was subsequently accorded to Mr. Howell for the great trouble he had taken in the matter. In his reply, Mr. Howell asked, in return for the work he had done, that everyone present should join the Poor-law Dispensers' Association, and that half-crowns be paid down at once. It was unanimously agreed that the Association should no longer contribute to the National Poor-law Officers' Association, and half-crowns were immediately forthcoming.

### London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held in the Council-room of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster, on May 7, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones presiding. The attendance included Messrs. J. H. Shacklock, W. Ramsey, R. B. Betty, J. T. De Peare, A. Stooke, R. Willson, R. Thomas, John B. Barker, W. S. Glass, J. A. Forret, Percy H. Gamlen, R. S. Page, W. M. Campbell, H. J. Stephens, Frank Truman, J. W. Douglas, Henry Slator, Albert Pellew, W. Thos. Sergeant, R. Feaver Clarke, P. H. Burton, and W. W. Talbot. The routine business having been disposed of, the Chairman said Mr. Betty's motion for an alteration of the rules could only be considered at the annual meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, so the matter was left over. The new members—Messrs. William Forbes (St. John's Wood), Thos. Squire (Notting Hill), W. Beeny (Queen Victoria Street), W. G. Burge (Maida Hill), Arthur F. Lawrence (Harlesden), and Walter Taylor (Charles Hill)—were nominated.



**JURY-SERVICE.**—The Secretary (Mr. Riles) intimated that he had sent to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Council the resolution of the General Purposes Committee asking a clause to be inserted in the Pharmacy Bill exempting chemists from serving on juries. The letter had been acknowledged. Mr. Truman thought that further notice should be taken of the matter, and moved that another letter be sent giving reasons for the inclusion of the clause. Mr. Slator seconded, and in the course of a discussion speakers complained that the Pharmaceutical Council gave no indication as to whether they intended pressing for the proposed clause. None of the speakers seemed to be aware that pharmaceutical chemists are exempted by a Juries Act. Mr. Truman's motion was carried.

The Chairman then briefly introduced Dr. Ralph Leftwich, who read a paper on

#### CHEMISTS' DANGER-SIGNALS.

He spoke first of prescribing by chemists. Having briefly referred to the law, he warned chemists not to mistake a symptom for a disease. He saw extensively advertised a remedy for backache; but a backache was not a disease: it was only a symptom of certain diseases. How could one expect to cure a disease by removing one of its symptoms? Should a serious error in treatment be made, there is a risk of being mulcted in damages or censured by a coroner's jury. Chemists should be guarded in treating constipation when it is associated with its danger-signal, vomiting, which might indicate strangulated hernia. Other equally serious troubles of which constipation is a symptom were also mentioned. Chronic diarrhoea, if accompanied by vomiting, might point to arsenical poisoning, accidental or homicidal. Sometimes complaint is made of "black diarrhoea." This, in a patient not taking iron or bismuth, is due to hæmorrhage, and if from an ulcer of the stomach or small bowel, is highly dangerous. Anæmia occupies a position midway between a symptom and a disease. It may be the result of hæmorrhage. When due to ulceration, to give iron would not only be useless, but might be dangerous. No pain is commoner than headache, and few ailments appear more simple to treat; yet it occurs in eighty different diseases. He pointed out how dangerous it would be to treat a headache due to impending apoplexy in the same way as one due to insufficient blood reaching the brain. A danger-signal is the association of inflamed eyes with the headache. This may mean acute glaucoma, a disease liable to result in blindness unless an operation be promptly performed. Pain in the chest is full of danger-signals. Pain in the side, on the other hand, is so often due to serious conditions, such as pleurisy and pleuro-pneumonia, that the danger-signal should be kept nailed to the mast. The signal is a catch in the breath. Pain in the abdomen is commonly due to intestinal disturbance, and is usually a very simple matter, but, if accompanied with feverishness and the pain be markedly increased by pressure, peritonitis is indicated; and, if located in the right flank, perhaps appendicitis. Of pain in the joints, the accompaniment of high temperature may mean rheumatic fever. There are three danger-signals in connection with a cough. The co-existence of breathlessness with it always means some serious chest-trouble, and in some cases stopping the cough might be fatal. In concluding, Dr. Leftwich gave a word of warning upon the use of sleeping-draughts. There is probably no hypnotic that is safe under all conditions, and he indicated some peculiarities of hypnotics.

On the motion of Mr. Pentney, seconded by Mr. Douglas, Dr. Leftwich was cordially thanked. Among those who spoke in the discussion were Messrs. Burton, Glass (Edinburgh), Truman, and the Chairman.

#### Society of Chemist-Opticians.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, on May 9. The President (Mr. W. H. Crosland) was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. A. Higgs (Treasurer), Mr. J. H. Cuff (Hon. Secretary), Mr. C. J. G. Bunker, Mr. A. Upson, Mr. W. Maskew, Mr. J. R. Cornish, Mr. J. H. Hopper, Mr. Bailey, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, and Mr. J. A. Forret. The minutes of the last annual meeting having been read,

THE ANNUAL REPORT was presented. This report of

the Council states that the membership has progressed satisfactorily during the past year, the net gain in members being eighty-four. Twenty books have been added to the optical library during the year, and the books are being used more frequently by the members. The Council have considered the growing traffic in certificates issued for trade-purposes, and, as these are considered to be misleading to the public, a warning is given to chemist-opticians that such certificates cannot carry the same weight as those issued by independent examining bodies. Much evidence has been collected in regard to the manner optical prescriptions are dispensed for hospitals throughout the country. A report on this subject is being prepared. The rest of the report deals with the meetings that have been held during the year.

**THE FINANCES.**—The income and expenditure account shows that 77l. 2s. 6d. was received from subscriptions and donations, and that, after meeting all claims on the Society, a balance of 10l. 14s. 6d. remains to be carried to the balance-sheet. A small balance is shown on the Library Fund.

The annual report and financial statement were received and adopted, after which Mr. J. A. Forret (Edinburgh) proposed that the Council consider the desirability of formulating a scheme of decentralisation, so that provincial members can share more directly in the benefits of the Society. This was seconded by Mr. Upson, and Mr. Gilmour (Glasgow), Mr. Bunker, Mr. Cuff, and the President spoke, the financial difficulties being pointed out and the necessity of the Society being numerically stronger before more ambitious schemes could be entered into. Mr. Gilmour promised that with Mr. R. Tocher, another member of the Society, he would see all the chemist-opticians in Glasgow, and endeavour to get those who did not already belong to join the Society. Mr. Forret promised the same thing in Edinburgh, and other speakers hoped to see the membership at 1,000 before long. Eventually the matter was referred to the Council for consideration.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the President, Hon. Secretary, and auditors, one of the speakers urging the importance of a larger membership, so that the Society would have influence in Parliamentary matters.

The open meeting was then held, and as we go to press Mr. Lionel Laurence is delivering an address on "Asthenopia."

#### Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting was held in the Mikado Café on May 8, Mr. R. Fitzhugh (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. C. A. Bolton, W. Gill, A. Middleton, A. E. Beilby, F. Ross Sergeant, C. F. Carr, Thos. Freeman, S. Royce, G. S. Williamson, A. Ringer, H. C. Prince, W. Meakin, A. Eberlin, S. H. Platin, E. E. H. Turton, W. S. Adamson, D. Ellis, and T. Wilson.

THE ANNUAL REPORT, submitted by Mr. Gill, showed that the work of the Association had been well maintained during the session, and the work done was recalled. Four new members had been elected during the year, and one member and one associate had left the city. The Association now embraces two honorary members, fifty-nine members, and ten associates, a total of seventy-one. The report was adopted. The balance-sheet showed income of 40l. 13s. 1d., and expenditure 32l. 2s. 6d.

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**—Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., was re-elected President, Mr. C. F. Carr Vice-President, Mr. A. Middleton Treasurer, and Messrs. W. Gill and E. E. H. Turton Secretaries. There was a contest for seats on the Council, which resulted in the following being elected: Messrs. Beilby, Bolton, Ellis, Freeman, Royce, Sergeant, Wilson, and Parkes. Auditors, Messrs. Platin and Eberlin.

A collection in aid of the Benevolent Fund realised 3l. 17s. 6d., and it was agreed to make up the amount to 5l. 5d. from the Association's funds.

The President mentioned that he had held the position for thirty-one years. He had always endeavoured to do what he could to promote the advancement of chemists in Nottingham, and especially of the Association. He was very pleased to think that the Association was still in a flourishing condition.

Messrs. Adamson and Middleton were appointed delegates to the B.P.C.



## Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations.

SPECIAL meetings in connection with the Federation were held on Wednesday, May 8, in the Council-room of the Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, Westminster. At noon there was

### A PRIVATE CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES.

At this Mr. W. L. Currie, Glasgow (President), was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. R. H. Jones, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. H. W. Gadd (members of the Executive), and the following delegates: Messrs. T. C. Cornwell (N. Staffs), J. P. Gilmour (Glasgow), W. S. Glass and J. A. Forret (Edinburgh), W. A. Bingham (Bournemouth), John Smith, C. R. Stedman, and E. Ripley (East Sussex), F. A. Spear (Plymouth), D. Marchant (Eastbourne), B. Sidney Campkin (Cambridge), A. E. Hobbs (Tunbridge Wells), J. F. Roberts (Great Yarmouth), C. Granville Wood (Oldham), P. H. Burton (London), C. E. Robinson (Brighton), Geo. Weston (Harrogate), R. Mumford (Cardiff), J. Gilbert Jackson, Rowland Dixon, and J. T. Appleton (Sheffield), and Gibson Dixon (Halifax).

The Chairman read a paper on

### THE FUTURE OF THE FEDERATION.

In this he dealt with the results of the inquiry agreed upon at Birmingham last July, which are to be laid before the annual meeting at Manchester this year. He reviewed the work of the Federation since its inception and discussed its relation to the Pharmaceutical Society, claiming that the Federation had benefited the Society and had done work which the Society could not undertake. The Federation had banded local associations together, and, speaking of its future, he said:

There is no room and no necessity for two organisations working for the same ends and representing the same people, unless the one is supplementary to the other and can do the work which the Society cannot do. I claim there is a necessity for the Federation's existence. The Federation can also do useful work from the commercial point of view. Is it not possible, for instance, to take up the question of trade-prices more particularly in regard to proprietary articles, and when such are put on the market and chemists asked to be the medium of their sale, to secure by united action that such articles will not be handled unless a satisfactory margin of profit be guaranteed? . . . In my opinion the Federation can have a better hold than it ever has had if questions such as these were taken up.

On the motion of Mr. Gilmour the matter was referred to the Associations for consideration.

### INCONSISTENCIES OF THE POISONS SCHEDULE.

Mr. Granville Wood (Oldham), in his paper, dealt with the difficulties experienced by most chemists as to what is or is not a "preparation" within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act. At present, he argued, it is possible to supply preparations of higher poisonous alkaloidal strength under the regulations for Part 2 than in those under Part 1 of the Poisons Schedule. A preparation of nux vomica, for instance, may contain more alkaloid than a preparation of strychnine itself, yet the latter must be sold under Part 1. Easton's syrup, which is, weight for weight, less poisonous than ext. nucis vom., must be sold under regulations of Part 1, the stronger under Part 2. Similarly, there are solutions of arsenic, corrosive sublimate—[No.—EDITOR]—and poisonous vegetable alkaloids which must be included in Part 1 which are far less potent than some in Part 2. It is desirable that there should be a definite strength determined at which a preparation comes in either part of the schedule. Under present ruling comparatively harmless powders and liquids have to be labelled "Poison," to the danger of unnecessarily alarming a customer and the possibility of the word "poison" losing its value. In the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill percentages of morphine and other articles are given for Part 2, and this might be extended with advantage. Mr. Wood also suggested a list of poisonous vegetable alkaloids, and repeated part of what he recently stated before the Oldham Association.

After some discussion Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson gave an

address on "The Relationship of the Federation to the Proposed Organisation Scheme of the Pharmaceutical Society."

### OPEN MEETING.

In the afternoon a meeting, open to all registered chemists, was held, Mr. Currie again presiding. The majority of those who attended the private meeting were present, as well as Messrs. A. C. Wootton, W. S. Glyn-Jones, H. E. Boorne (Bristol), Leo Atkinson, R. Willson, C. G. Yates (Brighton), Dr. Peter Short, and others.

The first paper was one entitled

### SOME RECENT LEGISLATION AFFECTING CHEMISTS.

In this paper Mr. Cyril H. Kirby, of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, solicitors to the Chemists' Defence Association, first referred to the

### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT,

which comes into force on July 1 next. In this the definition of a "workman" is sufficiently general to include chemists' assistants. All people employed under a contract of service, whatever their work and whatever the form of contract under which they do it, are in future to be deemed workmen for the purpose of being entitled to compensation under the Act, with certain exceptions, including members of the employer's family if dwelling in his house, and certain others. Probably some difficulty will arise over the meaning of the words which exclude casual employes not working in the employer's business. Charwomen and jobbing gardeners occur to one as the kind of persons which the Act probably meant to exclude, but the general opinion seems to be that if such persons are engaged to work on regular days or at regular times (for instance, a gardener coming every Monday) they are not casually, though may be occasionally, employed, and therefore are within the Act. Persons casually employed in a business—e.g., a *locum-tenens* engaged during a chemist's holiday, or an extra assistant employed on market-days—are clearly within the Act.

The effect of an employé being within the definition of workman is that if he sustains personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, he is entitled to compensation from his employer. Every accident "arising out of and in the course of the employment," irrespective of whether there is negligence on the employer's part or not, is covered by the Act. There is to be no compensation in two cases:

(1) When the injury does not, even partially, disable the employé for so long as one week; and

(2) Where the injury is attributable to what the Act calls the "serious and wilful misconduct" of the employé himself, unless the injury causes death or serious and permanent disablement, in which cases the misconduct becomes immaterial. The more serious the injury, therefore, the more certain it is that compensation will be payable.

Certain industrial diseases—viz., lead-poisoning, mercury-poisoning, phosphorus-poisoning, arsenic-poisoning, and their respective sequelæ—are to be considered as accidents for the purpose of the Act.

The amount of compensation payable may be as much as 300*l.* in case of the employé's death, or 1*l.* a week for life in case of his total permanent disablement. If an errand-boy is permanently disabled at the age of fifteen, and he lives to be eighty or ninety, as annuitants often do, the chemist's liability will be very heavy, and it is not discharged by his death. The profits of the drug-trade are hardly enough to enable the individual chemist to bear such a liability with impunity. The right course therefore is to insure.

The Act permits "contracting out" of the liability, but only with the express consent in each case of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and the Registrar is only entitled to give his consent where the alternative benefits provided for the employé are at least equal to those provided by the Act, so that in practice contracting out will not affect members of the retail trade. An errand-boy may be run over and injured in the streets while on his master's business, or an assistant may slip on the stairs or burn himself with an acid, and in all such cases compensation would be payable.

One peculiarity in the position of the retail drug-trade under the Act is that it gives an injured employé the right



to compensation to the extent of half his wages. But apart from this Act, or any Act, an employé is entitled to his wages so long as his contract of service continues, notwithstanding that he may be temporarily disabled. In the retail drug-trade the usual period of notice to determine an employé's engagement is one month. If, then, an employé is injured and his disablement does not continue for a month, or if it does continue for a month and the employment is not put an end to by a proper notice, it would appear that the employé receives his wages—in full, be it remembered—not by virtue of the Act, but by virtue of the contract of employment under which he is serving. If this view is right, there is no claim under the Act, and the ordinary form of insurance policy which indemnifies an employer against claims arising under the Act does not cover the amount the employer pays to the employé in wages during disablement, nor does it cover the wages of a temporary assistant who may be engaged in consequence of the regular assistant's incapacity. This point should be borne in mind by chemists, and, if they wish to be insured against this part of their risk, they should see that their policies are so worded as to put the matter beyond doubt. In the drug-trade no doubt most of the accidents to employés will be comparatively light, and in most cases the disablement will not extend beyond a month.

There is, however, no need for alarm about this matter. The liability to pay wages to an employé during his employment, notwithstanding his temporary incapacity to perform the service he was engaged for, has been established in law for very many years, so that it is no new burden to the present generation of traders. The only change the Act may make is that it may tend to encourage a disposition on the part of some assistants to nurse their injuries, because their right to some payment from the employer will now have been impressed upon their minds, and hitherto they may not have known it.

In every case where an assistant is injured in circumstances which may give rise to a claim under the Act it will be a necessary precaution for the employer at once to give notice to terminate the assistant's engagement. Whether he enforces it or not is another matter, which can be decided towards the end of the month of notice. If he does not, he runs the risk of having to pay the man's full wages for an indefinite time. In no other way can the employer prevent himself being the victim of an injustice.

#### THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT

was next dealt with, and Mr. Kirby said it does not appear to him that the Act makes illegal anything which was legal before: what the Act does is to impose criminal punishments on what was before only the subject of civil action, and to define the law. It was well established before the Act that a contract obtained by anything of the nature of bribery was void, and that an agent or servant who had received any secret profit out of his employment could be made to hand it over to his principal. In future, in addition to the civil liability, both the person who bribes and the person who is bribed will be liable to fine and imprisonment as well. The Act penalises certain things which are mentioned in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1907, p. 229. Upon these Mr. Kirby commented. For instance—

A retail chemist gave something to a wholesale house's traveller or carman in order to obtain earlier delivery of goods than would otherwise be made. Here the presence in the Act of the word "corruptly" would probably prevent a conviction. Nor would a distribution of almanacs be likely to be held corrupt. Where, however, a thing in itself dishonest is done and proved, no additional evidence would be needed to obtain a conviction: the evidence which proves the offence will also prove that what was done was done corruptly. Probably the word "knowingly" in the section about misleading accounts will have no greater meaning in practice.

The Act, however, applies directly to contracts with public bodies, such as boards of guardians, asylums and hospital boards, and any gift or consideration to an officer of such a body to induce him to favour the giver in obtaining a contract from that Board would undoubtedly come within the Act, and make both giver and receiver liable to imprisonment. Gifts to principals are not affected, so that Christmas boxes to customers will not be penalised; the only risk there is that the present may not reach the customer, but may only get as far as someone in his employ, and gifts to employés are penalised by this Act.

The Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act (see *C. & D. Diary*, 1907, p. 227) was also discussed, as well as the Census of Production Act, whose object is to provide the same information about the nature, extent, and variations of our home trade as is already provided through the Customs about the foreign trade of the country. This was fully explained in the *C. & D.* of January 5, p. 17.

Mr. Pentney, Mr. Marchant, Mr. Boorne, Mr. J. W. Douglas, Mr. Barker, Mr. P. H. Burton, Mr. Feaver Clarke, Mr. Forret, and the Secretary (Mr. Gadd) having put questions, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones said, with reference to the employment of casual labour, that insurance companies in most instances issue policies, the premiums on which are based upon the amount of wages paid. It seemed to him that the chemist would get out of the difficulties that might arise if he included in amount of wages paid the items disbursed for casual labour. Mr. C. E. Robinson also spoke.

Mr. Kirby, in replying, said the Census of Production Act will not include everything that was produced on the premises, but returns would be required of anything that is made or altered for the purposes of sale. Things bought and sold in ordinary course of business would not be included. With reference to the sale of linseed as cattle-food, he thought it quite clear that vendors ought to notify to purchasers as under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts what there was, besides linseed, in anything they sold. In the case of an employé whom no insurance company would insure, the cheapest way was to get rid of that employé. (Laughter.) The only alternative was for the chemist to take the risk. A bill-distributor and a boy employed for the purposes of business would come under the Act. Window and lamp cleaners came under the category of those employed for business-purposes in the sense that they were entitled to compensation from the firm or company that employed them. There might be a claim against the chemist if any negligence on his part gave rise to the accident, but in the ordinary course the compensation would be paid by the man's employers, and not by the chemist. Mr. Kirby also referred to other questions which had been raised, but which are covered by his paper.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Kirby, who briefly acknowledged the vote.

#### TOWN TENANCIES.

Mr. Egerton P. Wake read a paper on this subject, in the course of which he described the existing law as unfair to business-men who had leases of premises. He suggested an amendment which would secure for a shopkeeper who had improved his premises fixity of tenure at a fair rent and compensation.—Messrs. B. B. Evans, Currie, Gilmour, Pentney, and Short spoke in favour of the League. On the motion of the Chairman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wake and Mr. Evans.

#### CO-OPERATIVE TRADING.

On this subject two papers were read by members of the Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association. Mr. John A. Forret in the first sketched the history of co-operative trading, quoting from the late George Jacob Holyoake's book on "The Co-operative Movement of To-day," some of the principles upon which it is supposed to be founded, and also referred to the expressions of other co-operators. Mr. Forret, commenting on these, said:

What, then can co-operative trading do for a town or a district? Quite recently an Edinburgh weekly newspaper reproduced a photograph showing thirty-one shops "to let" within three-quarters of a mile in one street, and the editor asked if any of his readers could explain the most depressing phenomenon. In the following issue of the paper an Edinburgh shopkeeper gave his diagnosis of the disease as "co-operative gangrene," and prescribed what he believed to be the only possible remedy.

He pointed out what a serious loss these empty places are to various classes of the community, and remarked that the only persons who appear to benefit by the system are the committeemen, who are paid for their services, and landladies, who pocket the dividend on their ledgers' board. Turning to consideration of the principle of co-operation as an expression of individual combination in which each serves the other, Mr. Forret said:

From co-operative statistics we learn that the movement employs only some 5 or 6 per cent. of those who are con-



nected with it. "Co-operation," therefore, is largely dependent upon individual trading—that is, the system is parasitical, and that to the extent of over 90 per cent. This is admitted by co-operators themselves; for since the defence movement in Scotland was set on foot there is scarcely a co-operative society that has not charged the trader with boycotting, and boycotting implies a measure of power or control on the part of the alleged boycotter.

Mr. Forret did not consider it too late for traders to attack the system: a parasite is never deep-rooted, however big it may be, and if individual traders attack the evil thoroughly he considered that it would not live much longer; indeed, he went so far as to say that if Holyoake, who "stood at the cradle of co-operation," had lived a few years longer, "he would probably have been able to say that he stood by both its cradle and its coffin."

Mr. W. S. Glass followed Mr. Forret with observations on the trader's defence. This, like Mr. Forret's paper, quoted considerably from co-operators' literature, and the paper was divided into sections headed "The Co-operative Problem," "The Aims of Co-operation," "The Trader's Defence and Policy," "The Folly of Science," and "The Triumph of Individualism." From the MS. we cull the following facts and observations:

Co-operative societies number about 1,700, with a membership of over 2,200,000 and share capital of over 29,000,000. The movement employs only about 5 per cent. of its members. It has made considerable progress in Scotland. Edinburgh has a co-operative membership of 35,000, representing half the population of the city.

In Fife and Border counties co-operation practically holds the field. In Hawick and Galashiels the grocer is almost extinct.

In England the towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire seem to be its favourite habitat.

The avowed aim of co-operators is the elimination of the trader, which is to be attained by centralisation and exclusive dealing. This depopulates the country and produces commercial stagnation.

Co-operators aim "to obliterate adulteration," yet they are frequently convicted of adulteration.

As to the traders' defence, which he submitted should be vigorous, at the commencement of the co-operative movement traders laughed at it. Several attempts have been made to check its progress during the last twenty years, but, for lack of unanimity, with only partial success.

The policy of the Traders' Defence Association of Scotland is one of preference.

Chemists of Great Britain should join traders' defence associations, and employ in their business and domestic relations those only who are not members or supporters of co-operative stores, and should secure the adoption of the same simple and effective policy by merchants, manufacturers, and other large employers.

Co-operators are greatly concerned about the liberty of the individual. According to them an employé has the right to spend his money where and how he pleases, but the shopkeeper has no such right. They are shocked when the private trader dares to lift his little finger to defend his own rights, and cry "boycott" when in defence he refuses to assist in his own elimination.

Private trading is not only in the interests of the retailer, but also for the good of the general community.

With the "dividend" as a bait the co-operative movement is being formed into a monopoly of the worst kind.

Co-operators have been most careful to "educate" at first hand public men—clergymen, statesmen, and social reformers—and these gentlemen have generally accepted their statements without question. We must undo all this.

The Chairman said it was obvious that individualism must assert itself. He gave instances which had come under his personal observation in which co-operation had resulted in the closing of many retail shops. Mr. Barker spoke at considerable length in favour of the views expressed by Messrs. Forret and Glass. Mr. R. Haselwood Jones thought the methods advocated in the papers would be quite ineffectual. Dr. Short thought it would be found that the percentage of trade done by co-operators was small in comparison with the entire trade of the country. He held that joint-stock companies were quite as much to blame for the alleged elimination of the individual trader as co-operation. Mr. Glyn-Jones deprecated the boycotting suggested by the readers of the papers. The individual traders, he said, would be more likely of success if they could convince the public that it was better from an economic point of view to deal with the individual. Every endeavour should be made to demonstrate to the public the fallacy of expecting any

benefit from co-operation. Mr. Wippell Gadd likewise objected to the boycotting solution as immoral. Mr. Granville Wood gave his experience of the growth of co-operation in the North of England. Mr. Gilmour said co-operation of the present day is a travesty of the great movement as originally started by Robert Owen. It has now developed into a mere trading concern. Mr. Boorne having spoken, Mr. Forret and Mr. Glass made vigorous replies. Particularly did they insist that there was no shadow of boycott in their suggestion. It was merely a defensive policy which they advocated, and it was quite moral.

## Society of Chemical Industry.

### LONDON SECTION.

THE meeting of this Section on May 6 was presided over by Mr. R. J. Friswell, and was well attended. Mr. O. Guttman, who has just recovered from a severe illness, was present to give his paper on "The Works Chemist as Engineer," in the reading of which he was assisted by his son. The paper gave many instances of where chemical knowledge is absolutely necessary in the construction of chemical works and laying down of plant for different processes. The paper ended with a plea for the better teaching of chemical technology. Some incidental remarks in the course of the paper were of special interest to pharmacists. In storing weak sulphuric acid a lead vessel is best, while iron is more suitable in the case of the strong acid. Hydrochloric acid scarcely attacks wood, and is conveniently stored in wood previously soaked with paraffin. Citric acid attacks silica, and hence kieselguhr cannot be used as a filtering-agent. Tartaric acid and oxalic acid cannot be evaporated in copper pans. The chief processes of economising fuel, preventing smoke, and softening water were referred to. Aluminium fans are best for ventilating nitric-acid works.

A good discussion took place. Dr. W. H. Nichols (New York) said he had only met one chemist who was a good engineer. He considered that a good engineer with a knowledge of chemistry was much superior to a good chemist with a knowledge of engineering. Dr. Nichols spoke at some length, and ended by saying, "How little we really know of chemistry." Mr. W. F. Reid thought it was the professors at technical schools that needed training; they had not the opportunity of acquiring the necessary practical knowledge. Mr. Bryan Corcoran, Dr. Thorne, Mr. Tyrer, Dr. M. O. Foster, and Mr. Friswell also spoke, Mr. Tyrer giving it as his opinion that the best man for a small chemical-works is one who has had a training in pharmacy. "It is astonishing," he said, "the rigorous training a pharmacist goes through, the trend of which is to cultivate to the largest extent his faculty of minute observation."

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

A draft programme for the annual meeting in Birmingham on Wednesday, July 10, has been prepared. The meeting will be held in the University, and after it the members will lunch at the Grand Hotel. In the afternoon there will be visits to Messrs. Osler's Glassworks and Messrs. Elkington's silversmith's works. The city organist will give a recital in the Town Hall, and later in the afternoon members will visit the University at Bournbrook. In the evening a reception will be given by the Lord Mayor at the Council House. Thursday is, as usual, to be devoted to visits—Messrs. Mitchell & Butler's brewery, Messrs. Cadbury's works, the British Thomson-Houston Co.'s works, Rugby, the City Gasworks, and the Birmingham sewage-farm being on the programme for the morning. A party will visit Daimler Motor Co.'s works, and another the Rudge Whitworth Co.'s works. There will also be receptions and garden-parties by Colonel and Mrs. Wyley at the Charter House, near Coventry, and at Warley Park Woods by Mr. Alexander M. Chance and the committee. In the evening the annual banquet will be held at the Grand Hotel. On Friday the whole party will visit Stratford-on-Avon and Warwick. A garden-party will be arranged at the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens for the evening.

### MANCHESTER SECTION.

The last meeting of the session 1906-7 was held at the Grand Hotel on May 3, Dr. G. H. Bailey in the chair.—Papers were



read on "The Rate of Percolation through Continuous Filters," by Mr. W. Clifford, A.R.C.S., A.M.I.C.E., and on "The Interactions of Dilute Solutions of Ammonium Salts and various Filtering Media," by Dr. G. J. Fowler, F.I.C., and Percy Gaunt.—Brief discussions followed.—The Chairman referred to the loss the Section had sustained since the last meeting through the death of Mr. Geo. E. Davis, one of the first members of the Manchester Section, and for some time Hon. General Secretary of the Society. A vote of condolence with the family was passed.—It was announced that the new rules had been approved by the Council, and would become effective in the new session.

## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### POISONS AND PHARMACY BILLS.

There has been the usual weekly postponement of the Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, which has been put down for second reading on Monday next. The Pharmacy Bill has been put down for the following Wednesday.

### SHOP-ASSISTANTS' AGREEMENTS.

Mr. Seddon on Wednesday brought in a Bill "to render null and void certain provisions in shop-assistants' agreements."

### IRISH MEDICINES.

The habit Irish Boards of Guardians have adopted of giving preference to Irish tenders for medicine was referred to in the course of the debate on the Irish Estimates last week. Mr. Boland deprecated the power of the Local Government Board auditor of upsetting tenders because they were not the lowest. Mr. Birrell pointed out that the question of medical supplies is somewhat different from other tenders because half the cost of the drugs supplied to work-houses in Ireland is paid for out of Imperial funds. In that matter, therefore, it is desirable to take a somewhat strict view. In the course of the debate that followed Mr. Campbell sarcastically congratulated the Irish Nationalists on their conversion to Protection. Mr. T. H. Barrie pointed out that in this matter of medicines for parochial work it is very important that drugs should be accepted only from really responsible firms. He pointed out, however, that there are three or four firms in Ireland which can bear comparison with any in London or Liverpool. But it is safe in this matter to accept the lowest tender because there is always the safeguard afforded by the fact that the medical officer is responsible for seeing that the Guardians got what they are supposed to get.

### THE PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL

came before a Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday. A long discussion took place on Clause 2, "Deposit of samples in the case of chemical invention," which laid down that a provisional specification and a complete specification must in the case of an application for a patent for a chemical invention be accompanied by such specimens or samples as may be prescribed. Sir W. Robson, Solicitor-General, moved on behalf of the Government a series of amendments with the object of making the clause less stringent and giving the Comptroller power before accepting a complete specification to require the applicant to furnish typical specimens or samples. In the course of the discussion Mr. G. S. Marks said the Bill would be of the utmost value to the chemical industry of the Kingdom. The amendment was agreed to in the following form:

Where the invention in respect of which an application is made is a chemical invention, such typical samples and specimens as may be prescribed shall, if required by the Comptroller, be furnished before the acceptance of the complete specification.

MR. W. J. LEGGETT, in a letter which comes too late for publication this week, denies that his Association's third schedule is Messrs. Newbery's list, which, he says, has never been in his possession. Mr. Leggett might do well to compare the two.

## Medicines for Australia.

ON April 29 the Commonwealth authorities in London notified the following regulations in regard to the importations of medicines, etc., into Australia:

1. *Proof Spirit in Medicines.*—With regard to Commerce Regulation 6 (2) (a) it has been decided to calculate the "10 per cent. of ethyl alcohol" as by volume. Ten per cent. of ethyl alcohol by volume is equivalent to 17.52 per cent. of proof spirit by volume. In all cases of medicines analysed as to spirituous contents or of spirituous preparations for which medicinal properties are claimed, the collector will see that reports of analyses of samples shall set forth whether the preparations contain 17.52 per cent. or more of proof spirit, in order that the goods may be properly dealt with in regard to trade description.

2. *Castor Oil* is ordinarily imported in cases and half-cases with reputed contents of 17 gals. and 8½ gals. respectively. Duty is to be charged on such reputed quantities, in terms of Section 136 of the Customs Act. If, however, the cases and tins containing the oil are marked with actual contents, duty will be charged only on actual contents. Pending arrangements being made by importers to have the actual contents marked on the cases and tins, such marking may, if so desired by importers, be done on importation, under the supervision of an officer.

3. *Bitters for which Medicinal Properties are Claimed.*—In this connection it has been decided that in the case of any spirituous preparation for which medicinal properties are claimed in statements applied to it, the terms of circular 06/601 will apply. . . .

6. *Statement of Spirit in Ayer's Sarsaparilla.*—Acting in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 6 (2) (a) in Statutory Rules 52, 1906, being the provisional regulations issued under the Commerce Act on July 20, 1906, the Company A. and B., U.S.A., labelled all their sarsaparilla intended for export to Australia "Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains 24.45 per cent. alcohol." The regulations as finally issued on September 28, 1906, Statutory Rules 84, require a statement of the percentage of proof spirit. As however, Ayer's sarsaparilla is now being made without alcohol, and as each bottle shipped to Australia after January 1, 1907, will be labelled with the formula of the preparation and the words "contains no alcohol," it has been decided not to interfere under the Commerce Act or regulations with any shipments arriving with a label stating "24.45 per cent. alcohol."

The following additional regulations regarding the importation of medicines have since been made:

In connection with the importation of medicines and medicinal preparations arrangements have been made with the State Governments by which the State Government analyst will assist the Department of Trade and Customs by examining samples of the above goods with a view to testing the accuracy of the trade description, and to advise whether the preparations are likely to be injurious to health. The collector will therefore arrange to obtain such advice when occasion requires. It is necessary that collectors should exercise a reasonable discretion in this matter and avoid unnecessary trouble to importers.

In the following cases examinations as directed above are not desired:

(a) When the requirements of regulation 6 (2) (b) have been complied with. (b) When the composition of the preparation is already known to the analyst. (c) When the preparations are known to the analyst to be free from any of the substances mentioned in regulation 6 (2) (b) and are of established repute as remedial agents.

Unless there is strong suspicion of serious misdescription, no medicines, etc., are to be detained pending the result of inquiry or analysis, since, if the applied description is found to be false, the importer is liable to the prescribed penalty for having imported goods bearing a false description. Care should be exercised in all cases to see that the samples are properly identified in case further action is necessary. In order to prevent duplication of inquiries or analysis the collector will promptly report each case being dealt with.

TASMANIAN BISMUTH.—In 1905 the output of bismuth ore in Tasmania was 2½ tons, valued at 800*l.*, against 6 cwt. only in 1906, valued at 24*l.*



## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 10, 1907.)

- "OWBRIDGE'S LUNG-TONIC" (in three label-devices) and wording; for a medicine. By W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., 122 Osborne Street, Kingston-upon-Hull. 289,958.
- "RHEUMSOL"; for chemicals. By Williams Bros. & Co., Clarence Chemical-works, Hanworth Road, Hounslow. 290,259.
- "TOC-PHIS"; for an ointment. By R. Shipcot, 6 Bank Street, Chorley, Lancs. 290,360.
- "RA-KALMA"; for an ointment. By E. Millhouse, 26 New Road, Gravesend. 290,719.
- "VANA"; for medicated wines. By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C. 290,747.
- "ENZOLDS"; for chemicals. By J. H. Smith, 10 Bridge Street, Newark-on-Trent. 290,893.
- "FERRONIS"; for a medicated wine. By H. G. Dutton, 26 Tyrrel Street, Bradford. 290,987.
- "LIEVIN"; for a medicated wine. By Mason & Co., Ltd., 80 King Street, South Shields. 290,988.
- "PRESTO"; for photographic paper. By Otto Scholzig, 31 Binfield Road, London, S.W. 290,186.
- "DIAPARIN"; for malt and malt-preparations. By Rapoport & Winter, Grosse Mohrengasse 25, Vienna II, Austria. 289,723.
- "SOLAMALT"; for malt and malt-preparations. By Rapoport & Winter, Grosse Mohrengasse 25, Vienna II, Austria. 289,724.
- "PERRIER" and bottle-device (not claimed); for a mineral water. By St. John Harmsworth, 45 to 47 Wigmore Street, London, W. 287,950.
- "LESCOLINE"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By the Lescol Perfumery Co., 99 George Street, Camberwell Green, London, S.E. 290,609.
- "NEROLEATE"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By J. E. Lyndall, 80 rue Taitbout, Paris. 290,899.
- "SHAMMYLETTE"; for a polishing and washing cloth. By J. Goldhill & Sons, 17 Houndsditch, London, E. 290,649.
- (From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 17, 1907.)
- "FESTOFORM"; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3. By Chemische Werke Reiherstieg ges., 4 Kleine Johannisstrasse, Hamburg. 290,232, 290,233.
- "DRIANELE"; for veterinary preparations. By F. Hewthorn & Co., Ltd., 70 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. 290,403.
- "BLACKLEGNE"; for all goods included in Class 2. By Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., 80 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 290,492.
- "CATERPILLARINE"; for chemicals. By Humidire, Ltd., 7 King Street, Cheapside, London. 291,001.
- "PHENOLAN"; for disinfectants. By B. T. Vickers, 4 Gascoigne Chambers, Gascoigne Street, Boar Lane, Leeds. 291,081.
- Device of west end of church "Dom Marke"; for chemicals. By Chemische Fabrik Von Heyden A.G., 57 Leipzigerstrasse 57, Berlin, S. 14, Germany. 289,903.
- "SEAMO"; for goods in Class 3. By Elizabeth Sarah Edmunds, 17 Lattimore Road, St. Albans, Herts. 289,764.
- "TUBERAL"; for medicines. By Alfred Thamm, Dredenerstrasse 57, Berlin S. 14, Germany. 289,903.
- "FLEXOLDS" ("Flex" disclaimed); for chemicals. By Warrick Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, City Road, London, N. 290,024.
- "SILINE"; for an ointment. By Rosanna Anderson Thompson, 24 Victoria Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. 290,386.
- "HOMOVET"; for a medicated preparation. By Nathaniel Gould, trading as The Homovet Co., "Newhaven," Staines Road, Bedfont, Middlesex. 290,484.
- "NORVAL"; for a cure for sleeplessness and sea-sickness. By Burgoyne, Burdidge & Co., 12 and 16 Coleman Street, London. 290,580.
- "TABTRIPLEX"; for chemicals. By Newton Wright, 111 High Street, Ilford, Essex. 290,860.
- "POPIINS"; for goods in Class 3. By John Darlington, 52 Canterbury Road, Liscard, Cheshire. 291,234.

"FOMITIN"; for chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. By Theodor Rosenbaum, 13 Badstrasse, Berlin, Germany. 290,734.

"LAVENDIOL"; for chemicals and perfumery. By Actien Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation, an der Treptower, Brücke, Berlin, Germany. 290,741, 290,742.

"YELLOVUM"; for foodstuffs. By W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 28 Ash Grove, Hackney, London. 290,673.

"MASKREME"; for all goods in Class 48. By John Bright Ashworth, "Riverslee," 11 The Promenade, Egremont, Cheshire; and Alphonse Augustus Mont, "Lyndhurst," Blundell Avenue, Birkdale, Lancs. 289,226.

"MBALI WENTABA"; for perfumery. By the Crown Perfumery Co., Fairfield Works, Sydney Road, Homerton, London, N.E. 289,966.

"HEALATTA"; for perfumery. By Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire. 290,762.

"BOUDOIR"; for all goods in Class 48. By Sandie & Hull, 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool. 291,040.

"CONSOL"; for perfumery. By Charles Cowan Goodwin, trading as G. W. Goodwin & Son, Ordsall Lane Soap-works, Manchester. 291,066.

"DENTOROL"; for tooth and palate brushes. By R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., 29-33 Berners Street, London, W. 290,769.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 24, 1907.)

Pictorial label-device; for chemicals in Classes 2 and 3. By August Holste, trading as August Holste Witte, Bielefeld, Sudbrackstrasse 3, Germany. 285,854, 285,855.

"CHICKEN"; for a gape-cure. By Anna Booth Jenkins, 5 Leo Avenue, Dublin, trading as the Karasino Mfg. Co., 37 Mary Street, Dublin. 289,774.

"WORMICIDE"; for a powder for destroying worms. By John Rawlinson, trading as J. Rawlinson & Co., Wooliscroft Works, Wooleys Croft, near Egg Bridge, Waverton, Cheshire. 290,389.

"POISOPAST"; for a disinfectant for hides and skins. By Adolf Diefenbach, Marktplatz 14, Bensheim, Hessen, Germany. 290,969.

"DREADNOUGHT"; for chemicals. By Tyson, Richmond & Jones, Vauxhall Soap-works, 6 Blackstock Street, Liverpool, Lancashire. 291,149.

"APEROL"; for aperients. By Albert Cooper, trading as Cooper & Co., 80 Gloucester Road, London, S.W. 290,001.

## The Week's Poisonings.

TEN fatalities by poisoning have occurred during the past week, all of them suicides. In four cases the unscheduled poisons salt of lemon (2), liquid ammonia and hydrochloric acid were taken, the scheduled poisons employed being oxalic acid (3), carbolic acid, vermin-killer, and a narcotic draught. Oxalic acid was taken by Charles Tranter (49), of Forest Hill, an unknown man whose body was found on the banks of the Lea at Ponder's End, and Thomas Sill (55), of Kirkby Lonsdale.—After a lovers' quarrel a domestic, Ethel Monks (27), of Anfield, Liverpool, took a mixture of "Carbolo" and carbolic acid, which caused her death.—Agnese Spratt (60) poisoned herself at Upper Norwood by taking fifteen doses of a mixture for insomnia, which "among other ingredients contained three deadly poisons."—At Wolverhampton an inquiry was held respecting the death of Robert Keeling (59), who was found dead. Mr. F. E. Coombe, chemist and druggist, 105 Stafford Road, Bushbury, produced his poisons-book, which contained the signature of the deceased to the sale of a threepenny packet of vermin-killer "for the purpose of killing mice." The packet, said the witness, contained 6 per cent. of strychnine. Medical evidence showed that death was due to strychnine poisoning.—Salt of lemon was taken by Margaret Hall (28), a domestic servant at Seaton Carew, and by Annie Wilson (25) at Preston. In the latter case hydrochloric acid was taken as well.—Eliza Armstrong, of Stockton-on-Tees, poisoned herself with spirit of salt.—At an inquest held this week at Kensington on the body of Samuel George Crack, it was proved that death was due to a large dose of ammonia, which deceased had taken from a bottle he had found in an empty house and which was labelled "Liq. ammon. Fort. 880. Caution.—This is the strongest ammonia made. Great care should be exercised in using it. Beware of inhaling." The usual verdict was returned, a juryman commenting on the carelessness of persons leaving such things about in an empty house.



## Veterinary Notes.

### Strong-smelling Milk.

It frequently occurs for a few days, and sometimes weeks, after a cow calves that the milk has a strong and disagreeable odour. This is due to the retention of old milk in the udder and its discharge after calving. It may take an indefinite period for the extermination of this milk, but by the regular and repeated bathing of the gland with warm water, succeeded by anointing with ung. althææ (not palm oil), and the administration of sodium hyposulphite in 1-oz. doses three times daily, a cure will be rapidly effected and the milk rendered fit for consumption.

### Paralysis of the Lips, or Drop-lip.

This ailment in the horse is generally due to a heavy and ill-fitting bridle pressing on the seventh (portio dura) nerve. The treatment is to remove the cause by taking off all harness from the head and applying belladonna liniment. A slight dose of laxative physic should also be administered. There is often no improvement after the removal of the harness owing to an exudate located both in and out of the nerve, which may be removed by the application of ung. iodi externally, and giving potassium iodide internally. This disorder has also been known to be due to disease of the petrosal bone.

### Croup.

CROUP is a disease of young cattle, varying in age from a few weeks to several months old. It is found principally near riversides and on damp marshy land. It is characterised by the formation of a false membrane in the larynx or throat which often proceeds down the trachea. This membrane is due to a fibrinous exudate. The symptoms are a harsh cough, free discharge of froth and saliva from mouth and nostrils, great difficulty of swallowing and breathing, tumefaction or swelling of the glands, and invariably a crowing noise and spasms of the laryngeal muscles causing violent paroxysms. The pulse is at first quick and hard, but latterly becomes soft, feeble, and indistinct. Excitement must be carefully avoided, as it is one of the chief factors in the production of spasms and coughing. The false membrane is usually coughed up and expectorated within a few days, and the expectoration then becomes profuse. In the treatment of the disease careful consideration must be given as to the animal withstanding the cure. The head must be repeatedly steamed with hot water medicated with camphor, eucalyptus oil, or similar aromatics, plenty of fresh air, and the larynx to be dusted with flowers of sulphur, or painted with sol. argent. nit. 1 in 20. If great prostration be present, a draught consisting of spt. æther. nit., æther. sulph., and liq. ammon. acet., or any expectorant and stimulating mixture, may be given. The animal should be kept in a warm dry atmosphere, and the body carefully covered with woollen clothing, in accordance with the external temperature. Tracheotomy has often to be resorted to, but unless in the case of a well-bred and pedigreed animal it would be cheaper to sacrifice the beast.

## Practical Notes and Formulæ.

### Huile de Cade Emulsion.

PROFESSOR MIBELLI gives the following formula for an emulsion of oil of cade:

Oil of cade	...	...	...	67	grams
Resin	...	...	...	11.1	grams

Heat till dissolved, let the solution cool to between 60° and 70° C., and add little by little with constant stirring—

Caustic-soda solution (14.37 per cent.)	...	...	...	21.9	grams
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A clear product is obtained.

### Boric Ointment.

NYMAN ("Pharm. Post") has recently conducted a research on the antiseptic power of boric acid. The aqueous solution has very feeble antiseptic power, but he discovered that boric acid forms combinations with various substances which possess much more activity. A case in point is that boric acid ointment prepared by heating the fats with the boric acid at 80° C. is much more active

than if the acid is merely mixed with a vaseline base, the boric acid in the former case containing boryl from the action of boric acid on the glycerin in the fatty material.

### Syrupus Ferri Citratis.

SYRUP of citrate of iron and ammonio-citrate of iron are at present in vogue in Italy as ferruginous tonics for children. The "Boll. Chimico Farm." gives the following as the method of preparation:

Place in a flask 15 grams of citric acid, 3.4 grams of iron, and 280 c.c. of water; fit with a glass tube, and gently warm the flask on a water-bath. Solution of the iron is fairly rapid, as a slight excess of citric acid is used. Filter the solution, and add water to make up to 300 c.c.; add 100 grams of elixir of garrus and sufficient sugar to make the weight of the whole 1,000 grams.

The syrup contains 1.5 per cent. of citrate of iron. The ammonio-citrate-of-iron syrup is made by adding 0.72 part of ammonia to 9.35 parts of anhydrous citrate of iron as produced by the above recipe. The latter syrup oxidises more readily than the plain citrate-of-iron syrup.

## Medical Gleanings.

### The Bacillus of Granular Conjunctivitis

has been discovered and cultivated by Drs. Okuda and Yendo, two Japanese researchers. Granular conjunctivitis is very common in Japan, especially among students. The discoverers have not yet prepared a serum, but that, they say, is only a matter of time.

### Calcium Chloride in Purpura.

DR. W. B. RUSSELL, of Colwyn Bay, writing to the "B.M.J." (1907, 1. 199) mentions two cases of purpura in children of three and four years, which began to improve within twenty-four hours of giving a grain of calcium chloride "per die" for each year. This is another instance of the practicability of Wright's suggestion that many blood-ailments are due to low density of the plasma.

### Caution in Using Balsams.

DR. JOHN ALLAN communicates to the "Hospital" (1907, 35) a note on a case of nephritis (albuminuria) produced in a boy after application of a storax ointment (1 in 1.6), and his observation leads him to caution prescribers to exercise great care and judgment in using storax and balsam of Peru in certain cases. The albuminuria is transient. He confirms the observation of Major Porter (*C. & D.*, 1907, p. 527) as to the utility of balsam of Peru in scabies.

### Veronal in Whooping-cough.

VERONAL may be given combined with antipyrin, which is well tolerated by children, says the "Hospital," as a remedy for whooping-cough. The following formula is recommended:

Veronal	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Antipyrin	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Syr. zingiber.	...	...	...	3j.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3iv.

One teaspoonful four times daily.

To older children (above three years) more veronal may be given (up to 30 or 35 grains in the 4-oz. mixture).

### Argyrol.

At a recent meeting of the Forfarshire Medical Association ("Lancet," 1907, p. 1086) Dr. A. McGillivray read a paper on the uses and limitations of argyrol in ophthalmic practice. He stated that from his clinical experience he considers argyrol to be the most useful of all the now numerous silver salts. It is distinguished by the high percentage of silver it contains, its easy solubility in water, its great penetrative powers, its bactericidal qualities, and, above all, its freedom from irritating properties, even in a solution of 25-per-cent. strength. It is objected to by some on account of its staining of the skin and handkerchiefs, but the stains of the skin can easily be removed by water and those on linen by a 1-in-1,000 aqueous solution of mercury perchloride. The strengths used are: Ophthalmia neonatorum and gonorrhœal ophthalmia in the adult, six drops of a 25-per-cent. solution every hour; for purulent conjunctivitis, 10-per-cent. solution; and the same for simple corneal ulcers, obstruction of the tear-duct, and simple epiphora.



## Review.

*The Book of Receipts (Beasley), containing a Veterinary Materia Medica, . . . a Pharmaceutical Formulary, . . . a Photographic Formulary, a Synopsis of Practical Methods employed in the Examination of Urine, Milk, Potable Waters, Sputum, etc., together with numerous Chemical and other Tables likely to be of use to Pharmacists and Manufacturers.* Rewritten by E. W. LUCAS, F.I.C., F.C.S. Eleventh edition.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ . Pp. 452. 7s. 6d. net. (London: J. & A. Churchill.)

At the outset we may note that although this is the eleventh edition of Beasley's book, it does not bear any resemblance to the previous editions, having been entirely rewritten. The only point upon which the old and the new agree is in putting veterinary formulæ at the beginning of the book. Mr. Lucas makes full acknowledgment in the Preface to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, of which he has apparently been an assiduous collector of recipes and information. This may account for the resemblance which the book bears in places to "Pharmaceutical Formulas," although it is upon a smaller scale. Mr. Lucas has divided his subject into five parts: (1) Veterinary, (2) Domestic and Photographic, (3) Pharmaceutical, (4) Toilet and Perfumes, and (5) Analytical matter. Tables of useful data are given at the end. The photographic formulæ are those of various plate-makers, and in Part III. the Bournemouth Formulary is given in full. The analytical section deals with urine, milk, water, and bacteriology, and is illustrated with photographic reproductions of microscopic appearances of urine-deposits. The section seems rather out of place in a book of receipts, and the illustrations are so detached from the section to which they relate that many people will fail to see why they are included at all. The only reference to these pictures that we can find is four lines on p. 338. We have gone carefully through the book, and are bound to say that we regard those parts which are founded on the author's experience as the most valuable features. Here are some of the points we found interesting:

Soda-water made with sodium bicarbonate 3 grains, sodium chloride 1 grain to 10 oz. water is not disagreeable (p. 79). Thresh's essence-of-ginger formula works better with some people when either barium or strontium hydroxide is used in place of calcium hydroxide (p. 81); the recipe is also given on p. 91; some ginger-beer powders contain 5 per cent. of starch (p. 83); essence of coffee preserved with 3 grains salicylic acid per pint (p. 91); no gelatin, gum, or tragacanth in the popular custard-powders (p. 92); vinegar should never be heated in an open vessel (p. 96); this is followed by nine long recipes for Worcester-type sauce; blue-black ink from *C. & D.* recipe answers well made with methyl blue in place of indigo-carmin (p. 134); paper really grease-proof made by passing parchment paper through thin collodion (p. 154); pink tooth-powders no longer popular (p. 201); moist zinc oxyhydrate is the secret of the French face-enamel (p. 286); atoleine better than B.P. liquid paraffin for hair-oils (p. 299).

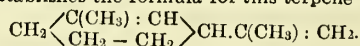
In the end tables a welcome departure is made in giving the quantities of test-substances equivalent to 1 c.c. of the various volumetric solutions. The book is nicely produced, and is an honest attempt to include in a limited space the salient features of a practically unlimited subject.

## Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

**Atoxyl.**—This body has been described as the anilide of meta-arsenic acid, containing 37.7 per cent. of arsenic. It is now stated that it is in reality the sodium salt of ortho-arsenic acid, of the formula  $C_6H_4NH.AsO_3(OH)(ONa).2H_2O$ .

**Carvertrene.**—This interesting terpene, which was originally prepared by Baeyer, and which is regarded as the optically inactive variety of sylvestrene, has just been completely synthesised by Perkin from *m*-hydroxybenzoic acid. This synthesis establishes the formula for this terpene as—



**Oil of Juniperus Chinensis.**—H. Kondo communicates in Japanese to the "Jour. Phar. Soc. Jap.," 1907, p. 230, a paper

on the essential oil of *Juniperus chinensis*, from which he has isolated cedrol and cedrene, and finds that the cedrol from *J. virginiana* differs from this one in respect to a molecule of water. The cedrenes from the two oils are, however, identical chemically, and also agree in boiling-point, specific gravity, optical rotation, and other factors. Dr. T. Sato finds that *J. chinensis* cedrene is as good for microscopic purposes as cedarwood oil.

**Calcium Salts in the Blood.**—Dr. W. Blair Bell describes in the "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1907, 920, a method for quantitative determination of calcium salts in the blood, depending upon the formation of calcium oxalate in crystals, the latter being counted under the microscope. He starts with 100 c.mm. of blood, adding it to 250 c.mm. of 1-in-30 oxalic-acid solution, special pipettes being used, and to the mixture is added one of acetic acid (1-per-cent.) 95 parts and glycerin 5 parts. After ten minutes, 100 c.mm. of the mixture is diluted with 500 c.mm. of distilled water, and a single drop of this is examined on an ordinary Thoma hæmocytometer, 250 squares being counted. Dr. Bell has found with calcium-chloride solution that the calcium-oxalate crystal per square is equal to 1 of CaO in 6,000. The pipettes are made by Mr. Hawksley, 357 Oxford Street, W., who supplies printed directions.

## London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of April 1907, and to the stocks on April 30.

	April		Stocks		1907	
	Landed	Delivd.	1907	1906	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, etc.	100	135	203	434	352	473
".....gourds	—	13	179	1,312	354	185
Aniseed, star.....cs	862	1,047	5,759	10,134	5,171	3,770
Arrowroot.....pkgs	244	164	503	474	258	248
Balsams.....cks, etc.	50	70	204	222	104	293
Calumba.....bgs	1,855	749	2,526	646	4,424	2,804
Camphor.....pkgs	955	275	2,222	1,660	2,110	1,151
Cardamoms....."	467	330	4,864	6,886	1,964	2,144
Cinchona....."	100	—	100	—	100	—
Cocculus indicus....."	62	51	440	455	470	266
Cochineal....."	—	50	476	469	—	66
Cubebs....."	—	13	76	71	2	55
Dragon's-blood....."	33	302	1,870	550	1,838	1,274
Galls....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums....."	—	—	24	4	14	1
Ammoniacum....."	71	—	131	239	322	381
Animi....."	£20	892	7,781	5,422	3,757	3,850
Arabic....."	—	210	282	979	458	534
Asafetida....."	292	238	998	720	769	830
Benzoin....."	3,294	3,248	13,605	17,225	14,621	16,380
Copal....."	599	879	2,283	1,919	2,327	2,676
Damar....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galbanum....."	21	16	60	38	45	69
Gamboge....."	—	3	55	55	17	11
Guaiaacum....."	74	115	1,031	1,247	759	1,032
Kauri.....tons net	—	—	45	64	—	1
Kino.....pkgs	8	14	18	20	36	25
Mastic....."	34	55	325	214	225	109
Myrrh, E.I....."	158	338	1,901	2,360	742	1,288
Olibanum....."	89	202	432	632	425	567
Sandarac....."	691	1,432	4,763	6,028	5,381	5,714
Tragacanth....."	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipecacuanha....."	2	2	90	67	£9	53
Cartagena....."	29	14	27	7	107	98
E.I. ("Johore")....."	34	9	73	108	52	43
Matto Grosso....."	37	6	68	23	104	54
Minas....."	—	30	1	70	4	52
Jalap.....bls	300	331	191	78	£35	415
Nux vomica.....pkgs	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oils....."	—	4	32	103	10	36
*Aniseed, star.....cs	15	34	49	55	87	56
*Cassia....."	80	101	223	220	477	524
Castor.....pkgs	156	123	223	136	454	358
Cocunut.....tons	£01	204	1,098	969	1,114	733
Olive.....cks, etc.	6	1	6	3	6	5
Palm.....tons	—	2,076	227,395	196,606	40,874	19,999
Quinine.....lb	9	43	159	131	186	224
Rhubarb.....chts	185	119	174	162	459	353
Sarsaparilla.....bls	135	574	1,103	2,285	1,034	1,327
Senna....."	5,198	4,914	12,039	21,400	16,822	17,232
Shellac....."	22	18	235	278	71	84
Turmeric.....tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wax....."	701	260	1,999	1,123	2,052	2,040
Bees'.....pkgs	—	74	165	409	60	199
Vegetable....."	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 9.

THE drug and chemical markets have again been quiet, but values, with few exceptions, are well maintained. A reduction of 1*d.* in quinine is the chief alteration this week, but it was already discounted in the second-hand market, which is comparatively steady. Cod-liver oil continues to decline, the Finmarken fishing being satisfactory. Balsam peru has been sold at a famine price, and the advance in saffron seems *bona fide*. American peppermint oil is depressed and lower, as is also crude Chinese camphor. Japan wax is also lower. Glycerin is firm, owing to the advance in crude. Cochin turmeric is firmer, and nitrate of soda is easier. Antimony and platinum salts are lower. The following are the principal alterations, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Aloes (Cape)	Calumba	Benzoin	Areca
Balsam Peru	Dragon's blood	(thirds)	Camphor (cr.)
Ginger Jam.	Turmeric	Cod-liver oil	Cardamoms
and Cochin	(C. chin)	Ginger (sm.)	Cocoa butter
(good)		Cochin)	Colocynth
Saffron		Soda nitrate	Honey (Jam.)
Wax, bees' (Jam.)			Ipecacuanha
			Japan wax
			Menthol
			Peppermint oil
			H. G. H. and W. Co.
			Platinum salts
			Quinine sulph.
			and other salts

### Cablegrams.

**BERGEN, May 8** :—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 38,385,000, against 37,095,000 last year. The yield of steam-refined oil is now 33,062 barrels, against 29,636 barrels at the corresponding date of 1906. The fishing at Finmarken is satisfactory, and a further decline to 63*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, has taken place.

**NEW YORK, May 9** :—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is firm at \$4.00 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Quinine has been reduced to 18*c.* per oz. by the domestic makers. Balsam copaiba is firm at 85*c.* for pure South American, and balsam peru has advanced to \$2. Cod-liver oil is easy at \$26 for new Norwegian, and peppermint oil is weak at \$1.90 per lb. for bulk. Ceylon citronella oil is firm at 44*c.* per lb.

### Heavy Chemicals.

The general conditions of the heavy-chemical market remain much the same as lately reported. A fair all-round business is being done on both home and exported account at practically unaltered figures. Values, generally speaking, are on the steady side all round.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**—This market continues on the quiet side, though exports have been perhaps rather heavier. Tendency of values is rather towards decline, and little or nothing of moment is being transacted on forward account. Present nominal values: Beckton 11*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, Beckton terms 11*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, London 11*l.* 15*s.*, Leith 11*l.* 15*s.*, and Hull 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

**ZINC SALTS** continue steady, and are in good general demand. Zinc sulphate crystals 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* per ton and zinc chloride 100° Tw. 7*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

**SULPHOCYANIDES** are still on the quiet side, with values nominally unaltered. Potassium 7*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* per lb.; and barium, 95 per cent., 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb.

**BARIUM PRODUCTS** are all in strong consumptive demand, and with stocks for the most part on the low side prices are very steady, with advancing tendency. In most cases sales are subject to special arrangement as regards delivery. The mineral carbonate of barytes or witherite is fully sold ahead for some time to come. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton in 8-9 cwt. casks. Pure blanc fixe, dried and in powder form, 8*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 15*s.* per ton in 7-8 cwt. casks. Second quality, 7*l.* to 7½*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Mineral sulphate of barytes very firm and in short supply. Ground, 45*s.* to 100*s.* per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium, ordinary refined crystals, 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton in original casks. Pure precipitated carbonate of barytes is also in short supply and very steady at 7*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* per ton in bags. Crude calcined sulphide of barium, 70 to 75 per cent., tends towards advancement from 5*l.* to 5½*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Hydrate of barium crystals, 13*l.* to 14*l.* per ton. Fused concentrated hydrate of barium, solid, 56 to 60 per cent. quality, 13½*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.* per ton in 5-6 cwt. drums. Same quality in crushed condition and in special drums, 30*s.* per ton extra. Nitrate of barium on the firm side, crystals 19*l.* to 20*l.* per ton, and powdered 19*l.* 5*s.* to 20*l.* 5*s.* per ton in 6-7 cwt. casks.

### Continental Markets.

**ACID, CITRIC.**—Business has been considerably more brisk of late, and especially large quantities have been bought for May-June delivery, as buyers are short. As much as 415*m.* per 100 kilos, and more has had to be paid, and it looks as if the present spot price will endure the whole summer.

**BALSAM PERU.**—The rise in Germany notified in our last report has been exceeded, as 17½*m.* per kilo. is now asked. The small stocks in Germany are being quickly worked off with little possibility of replacing them for some time.

**BROMIDES.**—The keen competition among makers has led to a further reduction in prices in Germany. The price of 140*m.* per 100 kilos. has been named lately for bromide of potash, and this figure for the time being may be considered to rule for large parcels. It may be assumed that this is but the prelude to a further reduction.

**OXALIC ACID.**—The monthly deliveries placed at the disposition of second-hands in virtue of earlier contracts are being delivered with fair regularity by the makers, in consequence of which a more satisfactory quantity of goods is coming on to the market, so that the demand for consumption is readily satisfied, and prices are somewhat easier.

**PLATINUM AND SALTS.**—The high prices that have ruled for some time have brought out large quantities of old metal, while, on the other hand, the use of salts has declined. A fresh reduction has taken place in chloride of platinum and chloroplatinate of potassium, which are quoted at 1,620*m.* and 1,940*m.* per kilo respectively.

**TIN OXIDE.**—The Tin-oxide Bureau in Germany has raised the price by about 10*m.* per 100 kilos. The metal market has been very firm lately, with slight reactions, which have not, however, affected the general position.

### Java Quinine Auction.

The result of the auction held at Batavia on May 8 is as follows: Of 5,676 kilos. Ed. II. 2,794 kilos. were sold at an average price of fl. 11 per kilo. (=about 3¼*c.* Amsterdam unit), against fl. 12 per kilo. (=about 3¾*c.* Amsterdam unit), paid at the previous auction.

### Our Foreign Trade.

The Board of Trade Returns for April show a further remarkable development in our overseas trade. The imports were 56,786,000*l.*, against 47,059,000*l.* in April last year, or an increase of 9,726,780*l.*; while the exports were 34,416,900*l.*, against 27,032,300*l.* in April 1906, or an increase of 7,384,560*l.* For the first four months of the year the figures are: imports 227,961,100*l.*, against 201,277,238*l.* in April 1906, an increase of 26,683,854*l.*; exports, 136,283,852*l.*, against 118,229,402*l.* in April 1906, an increase of 18,054,450*l.* It is an interesting fact that of the four months' improvement in the imports no less than 23,320,735*l.* was in raw materials, and only 1,624,353*l.* in manufactured goods; on the other hand, of the eighteen million increase in exports, 14,700,000*l.* was in manufactured articles and 2,900,000*l.* in raw materials. These figures must be regarded as very satisfactory, as they prove the "soundness" of our foreign trade. Practically all staples share in the improvement, the chemical group showing an increase of 553,334*l.* in the four months' imports, on a total of 3,824,560*l.*; while the exports this year are 880,153*l.* better, on a total of 6,207,847*l.* Shipments of drugs and medicines in particular have substantially increased this year, and now stand at 569,484*l.*, including 16,602*l.* for quinine.



ACID, CITRIC, is steady at 2s. 1d. per lb. for English in limited quantities, and 2s. 0½d. for foreign. In the drug-auction 10 packages of Lawes' make were limited at 2s. per lb.

ACID, TARTARIC, is unaltered at 1s. per lb. for English and 1½d. for foreign.

ANTIMONY is still on the decline, English regulus offering at from 84l. to 10s. per ton. Chinese crude has been sold at 45l., c.i.f., an advance of about 3l.

ARROWROOT.—At auction good to fine manufacturing St. Vincent was bought in at 2¼d. to 3¼d. per lb., and Natal, in cases, at 4d.

BALSAM PERU.—In view of the extreme scarcity, holders on the spot ask 10s. per lb. In the drug-auction two cases of genuine B.P. balsam (Umney's analysis) were bought in at 11s. per lb.

CHILLIES.—Fair red to mixed yellowish Mombasa were bought in at auction at 20s.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction 90 tons of Cadbury's A sold at from 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 3½d. per lb., being ½d. lower. At auction at Amsterdam on May 7, 75 tons Van Houten's sold at 76c. to 78½c. (average price, 77¾c.), against 83.65c. at the previous auction. Ten tons de Jong sold at from 75½c. to 76c. and five tons Mignon at 75½c. to 76½c.

GINGER.—At auction the large supply of 637 barrels and 258 bags Jamaica offered and 544 packages sold, at irregular prices; good qualities brought firm rates to 2s. to 3s. advance, common being slow at steady rates; good bold sold at 91s. to 97s., low middling to middling at 83s. to 90s., common to good common at 74s. to 80s., ordinary dark at 72s. to 73s. 6d., and Rhaton at 68s. 6d. Of Cochín and Calicut 337 bags were offered and 237 bags sold, including good bold washed Calicut, slightly wormy, at 41s., being dearer; small washed Cochín at 35s. 6d. to 34s., being cheaper; and very wormy hard dull Cochín, 32s. 6d.; 100 bags good limes Japan were bought in at 29s.

GLYCERIN.—Owing to the advance in crude, there has been talk of an advance of 2l. per ton in refined.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—Trieste advices report a good demand at firm prices, especially in "open" flowers, so that the previous improvement in values is likely to be fully maintained, if not increased, in the near future. Closed flowers are also very firm, and tending higher at 78s. per cwt., f.o.b., Trieste. In the drug-auction three bales of common dusty open flowers sold without reserve at 47s. 6d.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, is steady at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. on the spot, and for shipment business has been done at 4s. 11d., c.i.f. terms.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Rather more inquiry has been shown this week, but the market still shows a declining tendency, new oil offering at 68s. 6d. to 70s., and even 72s. 6d., c.i.f., is asked for the finest brands, while old oil is obtainable at 67s. 6d. spot (see cablegram for latest price). A London advice of May 6 states that: "After prices have constantly declined lately, we hear under date of May 4 that the tendency is now rather firmer in Norway, and holders are unwilling to sell unless at better prices. Although the catch at Finmarken appears to be fairly satisfactory as regards quantity, we understand that the liver only yields 25 per cent. of oil, as against 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. at Lofoten. We quote for finest steam-refined non-freezing oil, 67s. 6d. per barrel, c.i.f. Hull or Newcastle, 68s. 6d., c.i.f., Thames; other ports in proportion." The following figures represent the catch to April 30:

Year	Total Catch	Steam refined Oil	Liver for Other Sorts
		hect.	hect.
April 29, 1907 ...	36,200 000	36 387	12,720
" 30, 1906 ...	36,000 000	33,177	10,050
" 29, 1905 ...	34,600 000	31,187	7,139
" 30, 1904 ...	39,100 000	12,977	6,112

Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 6 that "the past week was very favourable for the Finmarken fishing, weather being calm, with good supplies of bait at most places. The

fishing is not confined to a single district, but the shoals of cod are distributed over a rather wide area of the Finmarken coast. The number of boats and fishermen taking part of the fishing is considerable—much greater than last year at the same time. The total output of all the Norwegian cod-fisheries up to date, compared with those of the two foregoing years, is as follows:

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions) ...	38.4	37.1	37.2
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	33,000	29,600	29,200
Liver for 'raw' oils (hect.) ...	14,200	11,300	8,000

The oil-market remains dull. The spring business has already been done, and as long as the Finmarken fishing is going on as hitherto, no change in buyers' expectant attitude is looked for. We quote to-day finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil at 66s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 3,810 barrels, against 5,366 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

In the drug-auction 20 barrels of Newfoundland non-congealing oil sold at from 52s. to 54s. per barrel without reserve.

OPIMUM continues extremely firm in view of the poor outlook for the new crop and greatly reduced stocks everywhere. Sales of Persian for forward shipment have been made at 11s. per lb. for 9 per cent. gum, up to 12s. 6d. to 13s. being quoted for 10 per cent. to 11 per cent.

SMYRNA, April 27.—The market has shown a little more activity, some 31 cases having changed hands (mostly for export to England), comprising 26 cases Karahissar t.q. at the parity of 11s. 4d., two cases choice ditto at 12s., and three cases "rejections" at 8s. 4d., c.i.f. terms. The market closes very firm with buyers, and the arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,217 cases, against 1,496 cases at the same time of last year. The sales for April amount to 56 cases. Reports which have appeared in the newspapers place the forthcoming crop at 3,000 cases for the whole Empire, but it is as yet too early to give approximate figures.

SMYRNA, May 3.—The sales amount to 15 cases, including 11 cases Karahissar t.q., two cases ditto extra for the Continent, and two cases ditto t.q. for England. Sellers continue to maintain a very firm attitude, and when large buyers for America come forward higher prices will have to be paid. The arrivals to date amount to 3,219 cases, against 1,500 at same period last year. A monthly report states that the sales in Smyrna during April amounted to 68 cases, of which 46 have been taken for English and Continental markets and 22 for local speculators. The reason why only a limited amount of business has been done is owing to the high prices attained at the beginning of the month, and readily responded to by native speculators. The prices paid throughout the month for druggists' and manufacturing qualities were from 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d. as to quality. The news coming down daily from the different opium-centres, taken on the whole, is not so pessimistic as last month. However, the exceptional hard frost and unfavourable weather conditions experienced throughout sowing periods leave no doubt that the poppy has suffered, and we shall have a small crop of opium this season. At present it is impossible to give an approximate outturn of this year's crop. Future prices will depend upon the crop, but the shortness of stocks will help to maintain present figures, and any large demand from consumers will cause a further advance. The arrivals to date amount to 3,220 cases, against 1,496 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 3,364, against 1,395. Our stock is about 1,113 cases, against 2,023 even date last year, and in Constantinople 62, against 253.

OTTO OF ROSE.—It is reported that the crop will be later than usual this year owing to the protracted cold weather. Nothing can yet be said as to the out-turn, as everything depends on the weather at the time of distillation.

PIMENTO.—At auction 18 bags ordinary mixed blacks sold at 2½d.

PLATINUM CHLORIDE has been reduced 1s. 2d. per doz. to 30s. 2d. per doz., 15-gr. tubes.

POTASH PRUSSATE is steady at 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb. for foreign yellow as to quantity, and 7½d. to 7¾d. for English.

POTASSIUM CHLOROPLATINITE has been reduced by 1s. 2d. per doz. tubes to 33s. 8½d. per doz. 15-gr. tubes.

QUININE.—As a result of the 12-per-cent. decline in the bark unit at Amsterdam, both the English and German makers reduced their prices for the sulphate last Friday by 1d. per oz., the latter quoting 9d. per oz. in bulk; Howards' quote 10d., and 1-oz. vials at 1s. for not less than 1,000 oz. The prices of other salts have also been reduced, the more important being as follows: Acetate, 1s. 3½d.; benzoate, 1s. 5d.; bihydrochlor., 1s. 1d.; hydrochlor., 1s. 0½d.; lactate, 1s. 5d.; salicylate, 1s. 0½d.; and tannate,



9d. per oz. This reduction on the part of makers has not materially affected the second-hand market. Rather more interest has been shown in speculation, and sales of 20,000 oz. of the usual brands of German sulphate have been made at 7½d. per oz. on the spot and buyers, but 7¾d. is now lowest, and 8d. for September.

**SAFFRON.**—The advance in Spain appears to have a genuine foundation, and importers now quote finest Valencia at 34s. per lb. net, an advance of 1s. since our last quotation. Lower prices before the autumn are not now looked for.

**SODA NITRATE** is easier at 11s. 6d. for ordinary and 11s. 10½d. for refined on the spot. Liverpool is unchanged at last week's reduction to 11s. 1½d. for ordinary and 11s. 4½d. for refined.

**SOY.**—Good thick Chinese is offered at 1s. 6d. per gal. duty-paid.

**STRYCHNINE.**—The English makers have advanced the list-price of the pure crystals 1d. to 1s. 10d., and the powder to 1s. 9½d. per oz. in bulk, but the salts are unaltered. The makers of *Hulle's* strychnine have also advanced their prices by 2d. per oz. for crystals to 2s. 2d. per oz. in 1-oz. bottles, and the soluble has also been advanced 2d. to 2s.

**TURMERIC.**—Cochin split bulbs are now held at 12s. on the spot. Madras finger remains steady at from 27s. to 29s. per cwt. for dullish to fair bright, and Bengal at 20s., with small sales thereat. In auction forty-nine bags of Cochin split bulbs sold at 12s. per cwt.

**WAX, JAPAN,** is lower with a small spot business at 60s., and for shipment sellers quote 58s., c.i.f.

### London Drug-auctions.

Owing to the Whitsun holidays intervening the next drug-sales will take place a month hence—June 6.

At the auctions of first and second hand drugs held to-day a very dull tone prevailed, and the bulk of the offerings was bought in. Cape aloes, being scarce, realised an advance of about 4s. Curaçao was quiet but steady. Areca was lower; buchu-leaves are scarce and very firm. Sumatra benzoin sold at full-up rates for good qualities, but common was lower. Cardamoms were flat and lower. Cascara sagrada improved slightly on "forced" sales. Calumba brought full-up rates, and gamboge sold at steady prices. Jamaica honey of the new crop was plentiful, and sold at easier rates. Ipecacuanha was extremely flat and easier inclined. Menthol again suffered a reduction, owing to "forced" sales, as also did peppermint oil. Rhubarb is tending firmer, and for native Jamaica sarsaparilla steady to full prices were paid. Tinnevely senna was unaltered, and East Indian and Madagascar beeswax was neglected, but Jamaica sold at an advance of 10s. The following tables show the amount of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite .....	11	7	Chiretta .....	43	0
Albumen (egg).....	9	0	Cinchona .....	18	12
Aloes—			Citric acid (pkgs.) ..	10	0
Cape .....	39	19	Coca-leaves .....	11	0
Curaçao.....	81	15	Colocynth and pu'p ..	75	14
Socotrine .....	10	0	Cubebs .....	125	0
Ammoniacum .....	28	1	Cumin-seed .....	28	0
Angustura bark ..	3	0	Cuscuta .....	5	*5
Aniseed .....	64	0	Cuttle-bone .....	81	2
Anatto-seed .....	136	0	Dill-seed .....	100	*100
Areca .....	187	32	Dragon's-blood—		
Arsenic (lump) ..	1	0	(reed and lump) ..	13	2
Asafetida .....	8	8	(Zan. drop) .....	16	0
Balsam—			Ergot .....	17	0
Peru .....	2	0	Fennel-seed .....	185	0
Tolu .....	29	0	Galls .....	4	4
Benzoin—			Gamboge .....	12	4
Palembang .....	120	25	Gentian .....	9	0
Siam .....	3	1	Gum arabic .....	69	0
Sumatra .....	219	64	Gum chicle .....	14	0
Buchu .....	8	2	Honey—		
Calumba .....	195	20	Californian .....	10	10
Camphor (crude es.)	100	0	Cuban .....	31	0
Camphor powder ..	8	0	Honolulu .....	100	0
Canella alba .....	10	0	Jamaica .....	392	274
Cannabis indica ..	22	0	St. Lucia (bxs.) ..	23	23
Cantharides (China)	5	0	Insect flowers .....	3	3
Cardamoms .....	244	72	Ipecacuanha—		
Cascara sagrada ..	573	328	Cartagena .....	26	0
Cascarilla .....	42	0	Matto Grosso (Rio)	19	0
Cashew nuts .....	142	3	Minas .....	16	0
Cassia fistula .....	64	0	Jalap .....	13	0

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Kino .....	7	1	Rhubarb (China)...	66	27
Kola .....	25	0	Rose-petals .....	2	0
Lemon terpene ..	12	0	Salep .....	3	0
Lime-juice (pns.)..	10	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Mangrove-bark ..	33	0	Honduras .....	11	1
Mastic .....	14	0	Mexican .....	21	0
Menthol .....	30	25	native .....	32	30
Musk-seed .....	1	0	Scablae .....	64	13
Musk trimmings(tins)	2	0	Seedlae .....	37	0
Myrrh .....	123	4	Senna and pods—		
Oil—			Alex. .....	85	3
cinnamon .....	24	0	Mecca .....	39	0
clove .....	2	0	Tinnevely .....	225	86
cod-liver (Jap.)	15	0	Simaruba-bark .....	40	0
(Newf.) .....	20	20	Soy .....	10	0
eucalyptus .....	37	0	Sticklae .....	3	0
grape-fruit (bot.)	2	2	Sugar of milk .....	10	0
lemongrass (cs.) ..	42	0	Tamarinds (W.I.) ..	65	0
lime .....	1	1	Tonka beans .....	12	0
orange .....	5	5	Turmeric .....	137	54
patchouli .....	7	0	Turtle (dried) .....	3	0
peppermint—			Wax (bees')—		
(H.G.H.) .....	19	9	Cape .....	2	0
(Way. Co.) .....	2	0	Cuban .....	7	0
(Japan) .....	24	22	East Indian .....	84	0
pimento .....	2	0	Egyptian .....	7	4
sassafras .....	6	0	Jamaica .....	15	14
Olibanum .....	83	14	Madagascar .....	291	*10
Orai g.-peel .....	43	0	Nyasaland .....	12	12
Papaia .....	4	0	St. Lucia .....	1	0
Papaw-juice .....	4	0	Spanish .....	13	0
Patchouli-leaves ..	3	0	Zanzibar .....	3	2
Pennyroyal herb...	4	4			

\* Sold privately.

**ACONITE.**—Seven bales Japanese *Napellus*, which is scarce, realised 37s. 6d. to 40s. 6d. per cwt.

**ALOES.**—Cape being scarce, sold at an advance of from 3s. to 4s. on previous prices; 19 cases, including good bright firsts, realised 42s. 6d.; good seconds, slightly drossy, 42s.; and very drossy and burnt 39s. to 41s. A further 20 cases catalogued had not arrived in time. Fifteen packages of good capey Curaçao sold at 40s., and a bid of 45s. was refused for part capey turning lively. Five boxes of partly mottled lively Curaçao were held for 45s., a bid of 41s. being refused.

**AMMONIACUM.**—A case of ordinary, part blocky, sold at 30s. per cwt., subject.

**ARECA.**—Lower in auction, 32 bags fair Ceylon selling at 20s. per cwt.; good bold clean were limited at 25s.

**BALSAM, TOLU.**—Nine cases of large tins were offered, part consisting of very soft and dark, which were held at 1s. 1d.; pale, slightly drossy at 1s., and drossy at 1s. per lb. A New York advice of April 27 states that holders are inclined to offer very cautiously. The outlook favours further improvements, as conditions in the producing country are such that collections and shipments are seriously interrupted.

**BENZONIN.**—The importers have again raised their limits for the good qualities of Sumatra gum, and a fair quantity changed hands to-day. Good almondy Sumatra seconds, well packed with small to medium almonds, sold at 8l. 15s. per cwt.; good fair, slightly false packed, ditto at from 7l. to 7l. 7s. 6d. Fair seconds sold at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s., and ordinary at 5l. 10s. per cwt. A pile of 38 cases of very false-packed Sumatra thirds were offered without reserve and sold at 90s., one lot at 85s., being about 5s. lower than the prices paid a fortnight ago for similar quality. A single case of Siam dust and sittings in hard block, which was "put in" by the broker at about 20s., ultimately sold at much beyond its value, 82s. 6d. per cwt. being paid; 25 cases of Palembang realised 32s. per cwt. for very woody thirds in tins, without reserve.

**BUCHU.**—Firm and very scarce. Fine green round (2 bales) sold at 11½d. per lb., "subject," but the sale was not subsequently confirmed, 1s. being the limit. "Ovals" were bought in at 9d.

**CALUMBA.**—Twenty bags of fair, natural sorts sold at the firmer price of 16s. per cwt.

**CAMPOR.**—Eight cases powder were bought in at 4s. 4d. per lb., and 100 cases of China crude were also bought in at the nominal price of 340s. per cwt. Privately Chinese crude is again offered at lower prices—viz., 300s. to 310s., c.i.f., for near at hand.

**CARDAMOMS** met with a very slow sale, and where business



was effected prices were easier. *Seed* was, however, about steady. The following prices were paid: Ceylon-Mysore—Fine bold pale well-bleached, 3s. 5d.; good bold pale, 2s. 6d.; medium and bold pale, 2s.; bold and medium palish, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; small pale, 1s. 4d.; brown and splits, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.; seed, 1s. 10d. to 2s. Sixteen cases of wild Java sold without reserve at 2d. per lb.

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Rather firmer in auction; 328 bags of fair bright one-year-old crop sold at from 38s. 6d. to 39s. per cwt., being an advance of about 1s. on the prices paid a fortnight ago under similar conditions. Another lot of 245 bags of fair one-year-old were held at 39s. per cwt. Privately there has been some inquiry, but buyers have held off, waiting the result of the above sale.

**CASHEW-NUTS** partly sold at 45s. per cwt. for fair Bombay.

**CHIRETTA.**—In larger supply; fair, slightly mixed, was limited at 3½d. per lb. Another parcel of woody mixed character was bought in at 3½d. per lb., a bid of 2¾d. being refused.

**COLOCYNTH.**—The Trieste markets are said to be well supplied, and in consequence the article is offered at cheap prices. Several packages of country and sea-damaged pulp sold without reserve at from 1s. 6d. to 2s., and five cases ordinary small to medium dullish apple also sold without reserve at from 6½d. to 9d.; for good apple 1s. 3d. was asked.

**CUBERS.**—Several lots of fair stalky were bought in at from 47s. 6d. to 50s., a bid of 45s. being refused for a small parcel.

**CUTILE-FISH BONE.**—Two cases very small damp from Tripoli sold at 1¼d. per lb. Extra bold palish slightly broken Bombay bone was limited at 5½d.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—Firm. Two cases of good bright seedy lump realised 10l. 2s. 6d. per cwt., and a further case was held for 10l. 10s. Fair, nicely wrapped Singapore *Reed* was held at 9l. per cwt.

**GAMBOGE.**—Steady at 17l. per cwt. for good slightly blocky native-picked Siam pipe. Two cases have been sold privately, and two cases good, partly blocky pickings realised 16l. 5s.

**GALLS.**—Four bags Persian blue realised 73s. 6d. without reserve.

**HONEY.**—The new crop of Jamaica is now arriving freely, and some quantity was offered to-day, the bulk of it being disposed of at easier rates. Good pale set Jamaica in barrels sold at from 24s. to 26s.; fine bright amber liquid 26s. to 28s.; good ditto 25s. to 25s. 6d.; fair ditto 22s. to 23s.; dark amber liquid 18s. to 19s., and palish thick 20s. to 22s. Twenty-three boxes liquid St. Lucia realised 19s. Ten cases of good bright liquid Californian sold cheaply at 23s. per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Very flat in auction and easier inclined. Bids of 6s. 9d. per lb. are to be submitted for several bales of fair cultivated Minas, 7s. being asked. Matto Grosso was limited at from 7s. to 7s. 2d. as to quality, no bids being made. Cartagena was bought in at nominal rates. The s.s. *Thames* from Monte Video has arrived with 20 bales.

**KINO.**—Fine bright Calicut was bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb., and an odd case of fair sold at 7½d.

**MENTHOL.**—Threepence to 5d. lower in auction. Twenty cases of unworked Kobayashi crystals were offered, and sold without reserve at from 8s. (one lot 8s. 1d.) per lb., at which price there were eager buyers, and for a further case, not offered without reserve, 7s. 10d. was accepted.

**MYRRH.**—Siftings, which are scarce, realised 76s. per cwt. for four cases of dark, without reserve. Sorts are plentiful and neglected.

**OIL, LEMONGRASS.**—Several lots were passed over in auction without bids being made. Privately spot sales have been made at 4½d. per oz., and for shipment 3½d. c.i.f. is quoted. Oil containing 81 per cent. of citral was limited at 4½d. per oz.

**OIL, LIME.**—A case of West Indian realised 3s. 1d. per lb. subject to seller's approval.

**OIL, ORANGE.**—Five cases West Indian distilled sold at 5s. 8d. to 7s. per lb., and two bottles grape-fruit oil realised 1s. 6d. subject.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—The market for American oil continues

depressed and prices have further declined, there now being sellers of Wayne County tin oil at 7s. 6d. per lb. on the spot, but the reduction does not appear to have stimulated business. Indeed the offering of peppermint oil at auction "without reserve" adds to the depressed feeling. Twenty cases of Japanese unworked dementholised oil (Kobayashi) sold in auction without reserve at 5s. 2d. per lb., being 3d. to 4d. cheaper, and for a further two cases (not without reserve) 5s. 2d. was also paid. Nine cases of American H.C.H. sold without reserve at from 10s. 11d. to 11s. per lb., against 11s. to 11s. 1d. paid a fortnight ago under similar circumstances.

**OLIBANUM.**—Ordinary ungarded drop, partly blocky, from Aden, was held for 30s.; garblings were bought in at 15s., and siftings at 20s. to 25s. per cwt. Fourteen bales of garblings sold at 12s. per cwt.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—Slow of sale; fair Maltese strip is obtainable at 7d. per lb.

**PAPAW-JUICE.**—A bid of 5s. per lb. is to be submitted for 4 cases of West Indian.

**RHUBARB.**—The most interesting parcel in the sale consisted of 9 cases of Shensi from New York, which were probably sent over in consequence of the famine in this description. Two cases comprised bold to very bold flat bright coat with three-quarters good pinky fracture and one-quarter dark centres, for which 2s. 3d. was paid; but a case of medium and bold flat of similar quality sold at 2s. 6d. Bold round flat, mostly very grey fracture, was held at 1s. 9d.; 5 cases medium round or trimming-root with three-quarters greyish fracture and one-quarter dark were bought in at 1s. 10d. A case of small to bold round horny High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, remainder grey and dark, sold at 11d., and three cases of three-quarter good pinky fracture at 11½d., subject; 12 cases of medium to bold round dull coat, three-quarter middling pinky, one-quarter black fracture, sold without reserve at 10½d. to 10½d. per lb.; 23 cases of medium to bold round horny High-dried with three-quarters very greyish fracture and one-quarter dark were limited at 10d.; and 8 cases ditto with three-quarters fair pinky break and one-quarter grey and dark were bought in at 1s. 1d. per lb., 11½d. being wanted. Privately, sales of flat High-dried of good pinky fracture have been made at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. The position of rhubarb generally is regarded as sound, and the outlook is for higher prices between now and the new crop. The latter is coming forward slowly, and there is little on offer for shipment. Some 100 piculs of Canton have already been bought up, but they are not expected before July, when they will probably realise 2s. The London stocks are also much reduced, and consist mostly of round horny High-dried, there being practically no Shensi on the market with the exception of the parcel sold as above.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Steady. A fair quantity of native Jamaica just arrived was offered, and sold, including twenty-one bales at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for ordinary mixed yellow and pale red to good red, and a further ten bales sold at 1s. 6d. for fair red and yellow mixed. A small sale of Honduras roll was made at 2s. 6d. per lb.

**SCABLAC.**—Fair Madras, part blocky, sold at 7l. 15s., and block at 7l. 10s. per cwt.

**SENNA.**—The sales of Tinnevely were mostly "without reserve," at practically unaltered rates, comprising good at 5d., small to medium size greenish leaf at 2d. to 2½d., and fair greenish at 2½d. to 3d. *Pods* sold at 2d. to 2½d. Alexandrian half leaf was held at 4d. to 5d., and siftings were obtainable at 2½d. per lb. Fair whole leaf sold at 8d., and for good pale pods 10d. per lb. was wanted.

**TONKA-BEANS.**—Small to medium ordinary black Para were held at 1s. 3d., and fair frosted at 1s. 4d. per lb. Four cases of good frosty Angostura were limited at 2s. 3d. per lb.

**WAX BEES.**—Jamaica was the only description in demand, and an advance of 10s. per cwt. was paid, from 8l. 5s. to 8l. 7s. 6d. being realised for good brown and red mixed, 8l. for fair brown, and 7l. 10s. for ordinary. Three bales fair Egyptian block sold at 6l. 17s. 6d. Madagascar was extremely slow of sale and all bought in, the best lots being held for 7l. per cwt. Twelve bags of low mixed drossy Nyasaland sold at 85s., and two bales of Zanzibar blocks realised 6l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. At the Baltic auction six bags of good grey Australian realised 7l. 5s. per cwt.



## The Chemists' Exhibition.

**M**ONDAY morning of this week was in London one of those bright, warm, sunny days that sometimes herald a week of rain, and a rainy week it has been for the Thirteenth Chemists' Exhibition which was opened then. The venue again chosen by its organisers the "British and Colonial Druggist," was the Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square. By eleven o'clock, when we made a preliminary inspection, the stalls of every one of the seventy-seven exhibitors were practically ready, although it was not until 11.30 that the formal opening of the exhibition was timed. Then a small gathering wended its way to the Music Gallery, where Mr. W. P. Want briefly introduced Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., who was accompanied by Mrs. Idris, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Glyn-Jones, Mr. John Umney, and other ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Idris, in opening the exhibition, said that it had become a British pharmaceutical institution supported by chemists all over the Kingdom, and many from distant parts of the King's dominions—in fact, he thought it might reasonably be called an Imperial Pharmaceutical Conference, as it is made the occasion of renewing friendships and talking upon trade matters. However desirable it might be to have the highest possible education for a retail chemist, Mr. Idris considered that a trade training is equally necessary, and here, he said, they had much put before them of an educational character on the trade side. It was obvious, he continued, that the exhibitors came there for a business purpose, and, as buyers came to see what they could see, he hoped the mutual relations would result in good business. Having declared the exhibition to be open, Mr. Idris stepped back from the balcony, and Mr. J. C. Umney took his place in order to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Idris, which was to have been put by Colonel Wyley, Chairman of the Drug Club, but the Colonel and Mrs. Wyley did not arrive until a few minutes later. Mr. Umney's motion was seconded by Mr. Glyn-Jones, and the brief proceedings concluded with Mr. Idris's acknowledgment and Mr. A. Norman Flack wishing the exhibitors good luck.

The exhibition is a pretty sight, most of the stalls being gracefully draped, and, as packed goods, especially toilet-requisites, predominated, the artistic styles contribute greatly to the picturesque appearance of things. Pills are the last things in the world which one expects to contribute to the beautiful, but Messrs. Cox, of Brighton, offered a prize to their employés, with the result that one produced a design of a doorway brilliant in colour (pills in vases), the top of which is a clever mosaic with a leopard's head in the centre and sprays of leaves and flowers at each side. The Idris window is another new artistic departure, the man beside the Sphinx sitting in real sand, with bag and bottle of Idris dry ginger-ale beside him and a miniature crimson umbrella overhead. There are other beautiful displays, to which reference is made later. Exhibitors, with few exceptions, have something new on hand, and although some firms are missing, the Hall is full enough for the comfort of visitors. The notes which we give on the various exhibits do not pretend to be exhaustive, for it is understood that the exhibitors treat their spaces as something in the nature of a showroom, where they may display goods likely to form nuclei for orders. Hence our notes are chiefly confined to new things introduced to our staff by exhibitors.

### AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS.

**AERATORS, LTD.**, make an effective exhibit of "Prana" sparklets, sparklogenes, and syphons. These are arranged in tall cases which form the outer walls of the stand, a little room for interviews being thus arranged. Visitors were being told about the guessing competitions which have always attracted a good deal of attention wherever they have been started. The public are invited to guess the number of sparklets in a large glass vase, and the prizes are sparklet specialities. There is a rebate scheme in connection with window-displays which should interest "live" chemists.

**BRITISH AUTOMATIC AERATORS, LTD.**, have a handsome "Consol" soda-fountain, "The Lomond," on view. It holds sixteen syrups and two "Consol" aerators, and costs

350/. But the automatic syphon-filler will interest chemists even more; for the machine may be fitted up in any chemist's back-shop and with a water-pipe attached from the main and a tube of liquid carbonic-acid gas, syphons may be filled with aerated water at the rate of 130 to 150 an hour, and at the cost of five a penny.

**CAMWAL, LTD.**, have a modest corner in one of the bays, where the Camwal waters, Fontalis, and other Camwal specialities are tasted and admired. A feature is made of soda, potash, and lithia made according to B.P. (1885) in syphons and bottles, and of medicated waters like piperazine, quinine lemonade, and so forth in syphons.

**FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER (C. OPPEL & Co.)** is looked after by a bright little lady who has arranged a pretty little show out of unpromising material. "Nothing new to be said of Friedrichshall," she said; "sales are steadily increasing, as usual."

**IDRIS & Co., LTD.**, who are deservedly well known for the excellence of their aerated waters, are reminding visitors that the quality of both the waters and the containers is uppermost with the company. Chemists who have to meet cut-throat competition in the syphon-trade should inquire about the new 40-oz. china-way syphon—a distinctive mammoth-size package—which meets unfair competition in its most vulnerable point by giving better value to the public. There is also being shown a syphon-stand of new design and provided with a handle, which should sell among better-class customers.

**INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD.**, make Vichy water the centrepiece of their display; but representatives of most of the famous medicinal springs of Europe are also to be found. The pamphlet "Natural Mineral Waters: Their Properties and Uses" is in its eleventh edition, and should be in mind when approaching medical men, as it gives just the useful information desired.

**FREDERICK SHARMAN**, who has been making syphons and aerated-water machinery for thirty years, is represented by two small but neat and effective exhibits in the north corner of the Hall. Mr. Sharmen has stands 1 and 2 in the catalogue, and his representatives assure one that he is first and second also as a chemist's engineer. He has made the machinery for more than one company of aerated-water manufacturers in London, whose goods are well known to chemists, for over twenty years.

**STILES, LTD.**, have a bright little show, the feature of which is a double "Briton" fountain with mirrored wings, which looks handsome, does not take up too much room, and only costs about eighty guineas, "less than half the price of the American-made fountain of the same style," said Mr. Stiles. A smaller size, the "Trafalgar," is shown in fancy marble; and the "Mayfair," in white marble, is likewise very handsome and cheap. Mr. Stiles says his company are behind with orders for the coming season, which promises to be a bumper one for beverages.

### DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

**ARTHUR BERLINER'S** exhibit is made up almost entirely of surgical dressings, cotton-wool, gauze, and lint being shown in every variety. Among new dressing materials are cellulose and woolilose wadding and cottonelle, these being of the kind associated with Professor Gamgee's name. The bandage department has recently been extended, the newest addition being the *crêpe* rheuma bandage—made of a perfected *crêpe* material. "Stopit" is a dressing for small wounds put up in envelopes. It consists of small squares of ferric chloride lint and corresponding squares of adhesive dressing for keeping the lint in place. The "Victoria" cherry tooth-paste is a good example of the class of put-up goods which Mr. Berliner specialises in.

**BROWN'S FLY-COIL Co., LTD.**, are showing in a neat little stand their well-known tape fly-catcher in the brown box. Sample boxes containing three coils in each are being given away, and customers who have once used the coil stick to it—like the flies.

**THE CRESSWELL BROS. & SCHMITZ** branch of the International Importers, Ltd., have a large square stand entirely constructed of sponges in original cases. There is about 3,000/. in actual value represented in the sponge shown, and everywhere, outside and in, sponges of all kinds are seen. Just inside "John Bull" in sponge reminds pur-



chasers that he makes an effective window-show, or "The Diver" may be had for variation. The motor is the thing of the hour, so that chemists should now see that they have supplies of the motor-sponge. These are "Biscaine" sponges—very strong, and useful for all domestic purposes. They are obtained in deep Florida waters, and are cheaper for ordinary purposes than the Mediterranean variety. Flat-shaped "elephant" sponges, once greatly used for surgical purposes, are now being increasingly used for toilet-purposes also. The "Halgymi" Turkish sponge is a new variety much larger and cheaper than the ordinary Turkey. The "Boy in the Bath" showcard shown on the stand is reproduced from a photograph sent by a chemist.

A. DE ST. DALMAS & Co. have, by an ingenious arrangement of Selvedge, plaster of Paris, and Varico bandages, on a red background, constructed a huge Red Cross, which acts as the outward and visible sign of their business. The St. Dalmas plasters and surgical bandages are too well known in the trade to specialise, but the keen chemist-visitor with an eye to business should examine the new "National" boil-plaster. The superiority of this over other plasters for this painful complaint consists in the fact that the "National" plaster has an absorbent centre of the boric lint variety, a ring of medicated plaster, and an adhesive outside border. Each plaster is packed separately in a box, and costs the chemist 2d. net. If internal treatment is required, Messrs. St. Dalmas & Co. have recently acquired the agency for "Levuretime." This is a granular preparation packed in amber-coloured wide-mouthed bottles, and said to be a "veritable cure" for boils, carbuncles, pimples, and the like. It is administered in teaspoonful doses mixed with milk. The "Varico" bandages are going stronger daily.

THE DR. HOGYES' ASBESTOS SOCK CO., with a mammoth loofah slipper, give evidence that asbestos is not the only material in which they deal. The summer season gives a filip to loofahs and to the sock which obviates the ills that arise from perspiring and tender feet. The asbestos hygienic dress-preserver keeps the armpit (of Society dame or soldier) cool and the dress free from stain by absorbing any perspiration that may occur.

JULES LANG & SON'S stall is a repository of bottles of all shapes. Anyone seeking a particular style for a proprietary article has here a capital selection to choose from. The firm have recently opened a factory at Tutbury where bottles are made by machinery. The machines are well adapted for any kind of bottle with wide mouth, the finish given to the necks being better than hand-made bottles of the same price. We made a note of a feeding-bottle teat of some merit. The teat is fitted with an air-valve, and is so shaped that it can be used on any narrow-mouthed bottle with the maximum of efficiency. The Toila sanitary w.c. seat-cover is also exhibited here.

FRANCIS NEWBURY & SONS present samples of their chief lines in druggists' sundries. The exhibit is naturally very diversified, although certain novelties stand out prominently. We noted a series of sets of toilet-requisites. The baby's toilet-set, for example, comprises a puff, boxes of violet powder and fuller's earth, comb and brush, while the shaver's set includes the implements needed for shaving—razor, strop, brush, soap, and bowl. The advantages of an inclusive package are obvious both to the retailer and the purchaser. A special offer of three dozen assorted nail-brushes for a guinea is being made during the exhibition. Knight's tooth-brush stand is an ingenious utilisation of the lid of the tooth-brush stock-box; elastic loops holding in view one of each of the kinds of brushes in stock. Butterworth's face-powder tablets are a line which is selling freely, both on account of the monetary value (they sell at 1d. and 3d.) and their convenience in the toilet (the powder rubs off easily when required for use).

JOHN SANGER & SONS have a pretty little corner crammed full of sundries, perfumery, and packed toilet-preparations. Among the most recent specialities (one cannot attempt even to mention nearly all) are Lavender Ammonia (household) in 8-oz. (6d. retail) and pint (1s.) bottles; "Bloom of Youth" face-powder in sixpenny boxes, various styles of water-softeners, some nice toilet-preparations in collapsible tubes, and "Lamplough's Bottle Derrick." The last-named is an ingenious and amusing contrivance, devised to

hold a boat-shaped feeder, so that the child may feed and the mother or nurse may do something else. The apparatus is a miniature derrick in wood (painted like aluminium), which may be clamped to the back of a chair. The bottle is held by means of rubber teething-rings at each end suspended from cords. By means of these cords the bottle may be raised or lowered to any height or angle to suit the comfort of the infant. The cords are fixed at the required angle, and the infant is left content till the bottle is empty, when it may be further comforted by means of the rubber rings aforesaid (the bottle having been removed) and a rattle, which is also part of the equipment. The "Derrick" costs the chemist only 9s. per dozen.

EDWARD TAYLOR, a firm that has been making plasters for sixty years, still keeps abreast of the times. The rise in the price of leather having made a substitute necessary, the "Isqua" marginal plasters were invented. These are spread on an imitation leather, which serves all the purposes of real leather and enables the plaster to be sold 25 per cent. cheaper. But the firm are not only plaster-manufacturers; their flypapers have something of a vogue, especially those packed in threepenny packets, which cost the retailer 14s. per 1,000. Other Taylor specialities are "Isqua" Fixateur, a non-greasy cosmetic; "Rubwel," a twopenny line in skin-ointments; and "Marryllia" perfume in bulk, bottled in two sizes.

H. A. WANKLYN shows the well-known Orlwara brushes, for which he has devised a new show-stand. This stand has three circular glass shelves, to the edges of which the brushes are attached. It is supplied gratis with orders of a certain size. Mr. Wanklyn has recently introduced a lavender-sachet under the name of Linsasha, which, besides being liberally perfumed with lavender, is packed in a thick tinfoil envelope, so that the odour is reserved for the linen-cupboard or dress-basket, and is not liable to deterioration when kept in stock. Linsasha is put up in three sizes—1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.—and also in boxes with space for handkerchiefs.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ARMOUR & CO., LTD., show the products of the Armour laboratory, which comprise every preparation used in animal therapy. The newly introduced lines are nutritive elixir of peptone and concentrated glycerole of rennet. The first is a liquid food sold at a moderate rate, while the rennet glycerole is intended when diluted to form essence of rennet for retail sale. Labels are sent out with the concentrated preparation for use on the diluted essence.

BAISS BROTHERS & STEVENSON, LTD., confine their exhibit to packed goods, and their show of these is unequalled in the exhibition. Cod-liver-oil emulsion, which laid the foundation of the company's huge business in put-up articles, still bulks as the chief item in this department. The policy of supplying the emulsion in five different styles enables a chemist to adopt a particular package with the assurance that no other retailer in the neighbourhood will reap the benefit of special efforts in pushing the emulsion. Other noticeable lines are compound syrup of prunes (a pleasant-tasting laxative), toilet-paraffin (tinted, perfumed, and non-viscous), "World-wide" embrocation (with a fine red carton), and Pinesyl disinfectant. The last-named is much taken up by chemists as a proprietary disinfectant.

ROBERT BLACKIE is in attendance with three or four assistants, and his stall is one of the busiest in the Hall. It is, as one might guess, a thoroughly business-like show, and the samples of "Spun Ointments" are much admired, envied, and ordered. A reprint of the *C. & D.* description of "Spun Ointments" (January 5, 1907, p. 26) does good service in clinching the wavering decision of buyers, and it educates those in search of knowledge. Mr. Blackie's latest lines are shown. These include a new line in face-powder, packed in boxes completely lined inside with tinfoil; a new Cheltenham for magnesia citrate or for salines, with a patent screw-stopper; a dentifrice in a cylindrical bottle with a patent "shake-out" top (only 4s. 6d. per doz.); a new carton of compressed cork for packing bottles for export; and a new series of culinary essences.

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD., have a capital display of pills and tablets. The first thing one notices is the archway already referred to, in which 150,000 pills have been used. In regard to pills, the variety is very great



and constantly increasing, but fortunately the publication of a complete list makes it unnecessary for us to enumerate the kinds. A new edition of the list has recently been brought out. The evolution of the compressed tablet is just now towards the speckled variety as represented in the pine-pellets; newer tablets of this kind are complexion pellets and thirst-tablets. The last-named effervesce when placed in water, and contain sufficient kola to make them sustaining as well as thirst-quenching. Barton's toilet-preparations are being well advertised by giant cartons and handbills. A new folder, with a picture of the "Barton Girl" has a space on the outer cover for the retailer's name. Inside the circular is a wonderful array of testimonials from theatrical stars.

HEARON, SQUIRE & FRANCIS, LTD., are in an excellent position right opposite the main entrance. Their bright, smart stall is an exhibition of science combined with taste. Capsules and perles, coated pills, compressed tablets, perfumery, and daintily packed pharmaceuticals alternate in artistic contrast with concentrated liquors for tinctures, granular effervescent preparations, toilet-soaps, antiseptic creams, emulsions, and malted food. The packed goods exhibited by Francis, Son & Naylor are increasing in quantity and in importance. In perfumery, "Lily of the Valley" and "Sweet Pea" in decanter-shaped bottles are still the favourites, but a new "Ess. Tormentielle" is likely to catch on when it becomes better known. "Otango" is selling well, and window-displays of this effective preventive of insect-bites are given for special orders. There are also liberal supplies of showcards and handbills to be secured, and Mr. Alan Francis and his colleagues are in attendance to give all particulars.

PARKE, DAVIS & Co. have their usual chaste display of galenical preparations and P.D. specialties. With four handsome specie-jars as a background, four or five engaging and genial representatives in the foreground, beautifully packed specialties everywhere, and a special bonus offered for window-displays in the future, the attraction is irresistible to even the most *blasé* exhibition-hunter. Mr. Sydney Jamieson will discourse for hours on euthymol preparations and explain the signification of the mammoth tube hanging in front, which contains specimens of every conceivable kind of coating for pills and tablets. He, or some other equally eloquent gentleman, will prove to you that the P.D. pepsin-preparations are the most desirable of all pepsin-products, particularly in the scale and the powder forms, and that B.P. tinctures made from the P.D. standardised fluid extracts are more accurate, more trustworthy, and, in nearly every case, cheaper than those made in any other way. Peroxide of hydrogen is now manufactured in the P.D. laboratories, specially for surgical and dental use. It is guaranteed odourless and non-corrosive. Finger-shape sticks of compressed pure rhubarb are being exhibited, among hundreds of other things, and the visitor is assured that if the public will not buy the rhubarb so temptingly displayed, the fingers may be used for the preparation of tincture of rhubarb. The packing of galenical and other preparations with chemists' own labels is a feature which is being increasingly appreciated.

LES ETABLISSEMENTS POULENC FRÈRES have a display of Stovaine in crystals, and in solutions of various strengths, in the form of ampoules. Stovaine combinations, with glucose, with adrenalin, etc., are also in evidence. There is a range of cacodylates, another of glycerophosphates, and methyl-arsenic acid and methyl-arsenates of quinine, soda, and iron in scales. Lecithin in its various forms is now pretty well known, but the newest new remedy, also on view, is Atoxyl.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON & Co., LTD., are best known to the drug-trade by their clever series of concentrated waters. These have been before the trade for over fifty years, and evidence of vitality is given by the recent introduction of concentrated bay-water; this, diluted to the strength of one in forty, makes a nicely toned bay rum. Samples of the concentrated waters are being distributed so as to enable chemists to judge for themselves that the aquæ made by dilution are true in flavour and strength. We have experimented with the aq. rosæ conc., and are impressed with the good result obtained.

W. B. WARNER & Co. provide, as usual, pills and tablets.

Some developments have taken place in put-up goods, to the advantage of the retailer. The Warner effervescent lithia tablets, for instance, which are the standard for this class of medicament, are now supplied, in certain quantities, with the buyer's name on the label, so that the goodwill resulting from the sale of a good article attaches itself to the retailer. This feature of supplying personal labels extends to other classes of tablets and pills. Among the newer introductions may be mentioned eonine cachous, glycerin suppositories in bottles, syrup. phytolacca comp. (unstamped for dispensing), and two or three kinds of glycerophosphate elixirs.

WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, LTD., make the most of a three-cornered stand. The main body of the stall, so to speak, is devoted to packed pharmaceuticals. In this line the newest is "Effervescent Phosphorised Liver-salt" in cartoned bottles. There are two sizes, 6 oz. (cost 7s. 6d. per doz.) and 8 oz. (8s. 6d. per doz.). "Liver Saline" is a different and less expensive preparation. There are many varieties of fruit-salines, effervescent salts, and other seasonable specialties, not forgetting "Violet Foam," "Hazel Foam," and a variety of bath-powders, disinfectants, and so forth. Then there is a section given over to Wright's coal-tar specialties. The latest of these is Wright's coal-tar inhaler and vaporiser. An asbestos block is soaked with the specially prepared inhaling-fluid until no more can be absorbed. This is placed in the inhaler, a light is applied below, and a stream of vapour is discharged into the sick-room for seven hours. Coal-tar bath-salt in decorated tins is something of a novelty. The third section is occupied by Marza Wine, for which Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney are the sole agents. It is an agreeable tonic and restorative, and should sell well, the minimum price (3s.) being protected. Window-displays of Marza are being arranged with visiting chemists.

WYLEYS, LTD., have several new things on their neat little corner stall, and Mr. Fletcher and his *confrères* are keeping the claims of "Lenitive Tropels" well to the front. These are excellent laxative fruit lozenges for infant or adult, and it needs but little stretch of the imagination to understand that "children cry for them." "Vitano" (beef, malt, and port), in a very effective wrapper, is going well, and is likely to go even better when it is more widely known. Malt and oil in pot jars is preferred by many purchasers, and it has the charm of novelty.

#### MACHINERY.

JAMES DALE is one of the few exponents at the Exhibition of chemical engineering. Here one obtains particulars of copper pans for extract-making, percolators, distilling-apparatus, and tincture-presses. We were attracted by several end runner grinding-mills, which appear to be perfect substitutes for the pestle and mortar. These mills are made in iron or other material for both hand and power, the runner, which corresponds to a pestle, being a heavy smoothed iron cylinder, revolving on ball bearings, the material that is being operated upon being constantly directed by a guide fixed inside the mortar.

WM. GARDNER & SONS have a nice little exhibit of some of their "Rapid" sifters and mixers. To those chemists (and they cannot be many) who do not already know, it will be interesting to learn that there are over 2,000 of the Gardner machines at work in the United Kingdom and the Colonies. The varieties shown include a new pattern spraying-machine, a "quick-change" dresser, and there is the Houldsworth liquid straining and sieving machine for pomades, hair-washes, creams, etc., about which particulars may be obtained.

S. W. WILKINSON & Co. are known to *C. & D.* readers as the firm of Leicester specialists in machinery for manufacturing chemists. Mr. Wilkinson has one of his "Speedy" ointment-mills on view, and it was sold on the opening day of the Exhibition. He has likewise a number of special punches and dies for all kinds of tablet-machines as well as his own, and machinery for making gelatin capsules, horseballs, and oval pills.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OPTICAL Co. show optical goods. Among these is a 11/ trial-case adapted for chemists' use. We noted also a good selection of rimless glasses. The



difficulty in fitting these pince-nez has been got over by supplying a case containing twelve different patterns, so that any shaped nose can be comfortably fitted. The same idea has been applied to a frame-fitting case containing thirty-six spectacle-frames. A key is supplied with the case, which enables the optician to foretell fairly accurately the frame that will suit the particular face. An ophthalmometer of British make is also being exhibited at this stand.

BRUCE, GREEN & Co., LTD., exhibit "sight-saving" spectacles and folders, the system of testing being applicable to myopia, hyperopia, and presbyopia. Astigmatism is apparently regarded as being outside the scope of the chemist-optician.

J. E. LOCKYER exhibits photographic preparations, such as developers, toners, and fixers. A new hypo carton with lavender label is attractive, and can be had with the retail buyer's name printed on the package. Demonstrations of the Lockyer photo-tints were being given at the time of our visit, and were sufficient to convince the lookers-on of the value of the tints. The photographs that have been tinted can afterwards be squeezed without affecting the colours. An offer to pay carriage and send a showcard with small orders is being made for a limited time. In regard to packed chemicals, we may note that due care is paid to have the package as compact as possible, so that for export there is no waste of space.

#### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

BRAND & Co., LTD., occupy a little corner in the centre of the hall, where free doses of invalid delicacies are purveyed to the thirstful and weary. The exhibit of the world-known invalid specialties is a pretty one, and the exhibition-frequenter would not disagree if the same description were applied to the lady in charge. Hence the show is popular.

THE CAPSULOID Co., LTD., need little introduction to chemists or to public. To our complaint that he had nothing new the Capsuloid representative effectively retorted that they created something new all the time. "We produce 'new hairs' on bald heads," said he, "with Capsuloids; and when you suffer from all the ills consequent upon indigestion we make you a 'new man' with Cicfa." Both remedies are on view, as well as Antitoxine and "Pure Hair Soap" in the peculiar flask-shaped cakes packed in celluloid flask-shaped and hinged boxes, very handy for travellers particularly.

CENTRAL RACIA DÉPÔT exhibit Racia, a food for babies and invalids. The package is attractively wrapped, and pioneer-retailers are being offered special terms. The food is stated to be one which will earn the gratitude of mothers who use it for their babies.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING Co. show the various vaseline-preparations specially as regards the choice in the styles of the packages. Tubed ointments (made with vaseline) are recent introductions, the zinc ointment being of ideal consistence. Vaseline cold-cream is also put up in tubes as well as the familiar glass jars.

DAISY, LTD., have several new mechanical models on view, all with the object of drawing the public to the window of the chemist and incidentally directing attention to their "known, admitted, and approved" headache-remedy. As a special inducement to chemists who give a "Daisy" window-show, the company are offering to print 1,000 picture-postcards of the photographed window, for distribution among customers. "Daisyfoam" is being kept well to the fore. The fact that there is a liberal profit on this dainty shampoo-powder, and that a special bonus is being given on all retail orders booked in the Exhibition, should ensure that this pretty show is not missed.

EMERSON DRUG Co. have a one-article show of Emerson's bromo-seltzer. The chemist will be interested in the various showcards and advertising-ideas. Folding paper bags and memorandum-books are two of the ideas which should be popular. A special window-display offer is being made to purchasers of 2*l.* worth of bromo-seltzer, about which inquiries should be made.

JEYES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS Co. are making cyllin and its preparations the chief object of their exhibit. These have already been placed before readers of this journal, but cyllin-syrup, the newest recruit, deserves mentioning again. It is given internally in dysenteric complaints and

summer diarrhoea of children. Cyllinettes is a brand-name for sanitary towels containing 5 per cent. of cyllin. Emphasis is laid on the efficiency of cyllin as tested by various workers. The Rideal-Walker co-efficient of cyllin for *B. typhosus* is now guaranteed 15.0.

KOKO-MARICOPAS Co., LTD., have erected a very pretty little enclosure, with painted panels of Koko showcards and a lady with a wealthy profusion of hair, as a living advertisement of the efficacy of Koko. The purple curtains, the picture panels, the hanging foliage, the heliotrope-and-white enamel, and the lady's hair are sufficient to keep a continual crowd round the Koko corner.

LAMONT, CORLISS & Co., by the distribution of a varied assortment of advertising booklets, bookmarks, etc., are keeping interest in Mennen's toilet-powder at fever-heat. But the Javal hair-tonic and shampoo-powder are by no means neglected, nor is the Marvel Whirling Spray syringe forgotten. Each is effectively displayed, and seekers after knowledge are not turned empty away.

LYLE & Co., in an unassuming but strictly business-like display, chiefly demonstrate the growing popularity of Lyle's Red Cross ointment for children's hair. Messrs. Lyle have likewise, however, a few noteworthy lines in packed goods. A series of toilet-paraffins, a "Seafoam Shampoo-powder," and "Lyptus Camphor Ice" are all worthy of inspection.

MIOL MANUFACTURING Co., LTD., have a show of their new medicated food. "Children call it toffee," is the saying that sticks concerning Miol. Moreover, children and grown-ups are given an object-lesson in the preparation of Miol—olives, barley, and free iodine being separately displayed beside the finished product. The "prices and profits" table in the catalogue is useful and alluring to intending purchasers. The company are accumulating a lot of valuable clinical experience of Miol, especially in hospitals.

W. T. OWBRIDGE, LTD., call attention to their speciality—Owbridge's Lung-tonic—and help retailers to attract customers by supplying advertising-matter. The window-display of a model of the Tower Bridge is new to some parts of the country, but the inexhaustible toy-supply should draw those whom the model has demagnetised. There is a new showcard prepared for the coming season, representing an old countryman in a snowstorm hugging a bottle of Owbridge, which will help on sales.

C. H. PHILLIPS' CHEMICAL Co. naturally make milk of magnesia the prominent part of their exhibit. The only thing that upsets the beautiful creamy suspension is frost, the effects of which are disastrous to the preparation. This should be taken as a storage-hint. We also jotted down a note about Phillips' digestive cocoa, the nutritious properties of which are exceptional, because the fat has not been abstracted. Any difficulty in digesting a fat-containing cocoa is obviated by the addition of 5 per cent. of pancreatin.

RATIN LABORATORY's exhibit consists of Ratin and Beekilal. The former is a bacteriological rat-exterminator, its efficacy being attested by preserved rats so prepared as to show the action of Ratin on the internal organs. Beekilal is a non-poisonous insecticide, and chemists on the look-out for a sensational window-display should note the apparatus designed to demonstrate the action of Beekilal.

SANTAS Co., LTD., show every one of the numerous sanitas articles each specially applicable to particular disinfecting or deodorising uses. The two dentifrices into which sanitas enters are enjoying a wave of popularity; the liquid dentifrice is in distinctive shaped bottles, while the powder dentifrice is known under the brand-name of Zanol. A 6*d.* sanitas shaving-stick is a newer introduction. A whole series of disinfecting-fluids is also shown, which are classed according to their co-efficiency as follows: Bactox (co-efficiency 10), Okol (22), Creocide (5), Soldis (2).

THE VELVIX TOILET Co. stall, over which Mr. Presant presides, is another of the brighter spots in the exhibition. It is quite a new exhibit, and the Velvix preparations (skin-food, beauty-cream, complexion-lotion, dentifrice, toilet-soap, etc.) are kept well before all visitors by means of pretty little showcards, "Beauty Culture" books, and a persistent red feather that seems to be flying all over the hall and settling on dresses, hair, and other unlikely places. The legend "Velvix" tells the name of the bird from which the feather comes.



## SOAP, TOILET-PREPARATIONS, AND PERFUMES.

ARMOUR & Co., LTD., besides the stand where medicinal products are shown, have a very pretty exhibit of high-class toilet-soaps at another stand. This stall is one of the brightest and daintiest features of the exhibition, with its multi-coloured wrappers for boxes and soaps, its showcards, its monogrammatic displays on delicately painted backgrounds, and the good-class style of the *ensemble*. Perhaps the most artistic of the toilet-soaps is the Mucha series. The labels for boxes, the wrappers, and the drawing-room-screen idea for showcards, all designed by a Parisian artist, are exquisite reproductions of art applied to commerce. The Pond's extract soap is gaining in popularity in this country, but the Armour soaps have developed into so many varieties—"Sylvan," "Venetian," "La Richesse," "Pierre," etc.—that one can imagine a bewilderment of choice on the part of a purchaser. "Florafoam," the new shaving-jelly, is well to the fore.

H. BRONNLEY & Co., LTD., in making their first appearance at these exhibitions, have contrived to make a most attractive display of their specialities in a restricted space. Judging by the amount of interest displayed in the Bronnley specialities on the opening day, it seems to show that space matters little if the goods are right. "Courvoisier's" otto of violets in perfume and soap are evidently the favourites, and the little Delft lady with the violet umbrella is as smart an advertising device as we have seen for some time. The speciality of this company is, as all the world knows, the manufacture of private brands of milled toilet-soaps. Not only in the United Kingdom, but in higher-class chemists' businesses all over the world, are Bronnley's soaps to be found. Medicated soaps and shaving-sticks as well as the ordinary tablets are, of course, supplied, besides face-creams, face-powders, bath salts, and all the paraphernalia of beauty. "Parfum Havanita" is the very latest Bronnley perfume. It is as excellent in odour as its congeners, and the labels are works of Art, with a capital A.

W. J. BUSH & Co., LTD., have erected a very handsome show in a corner of one of the bays. There Mr. Gill and his colleagues are busy explaining to visitors the superiority of the perfumery of Buisson Frères, of the Potter & Moore lavender-water, and of the Dulcinea preparations, over all others. Meanwhile the free telephone-bell tinkles, as gratified customers ring up their friends in town, direct telephonic messages are despatched for anyone who asks, and messenger-boys wait the orders of all who interest themselves in W. J. Bush & Co.'s exhibit. Customers may dictate their letters to an obliging type-writing lady; and all this strenuous desire to show goodwill is reciprocated in full, and appreciation is shown in the substantial form of orders for goods. The cases are new, and are filled with handsome caskets and bottles of perfume. The Rajah caskets in gold-plated filigree (three guineas each) are an immense attraction, and there is a new line of toilet-waters and lotions, known as the "Florina," that comes in for considerable notice. This one discovers by a merely casual glance at the exterior of the show. Inside one is confronted by a 12-foot wall case filled with glittering *articles de toilette* which it were hopeless to endeavour to enumerate.

W. F. CHARLES has a pretty exhibit of Zenobia perfumes and toilet-soaps. We have several times dilated on the unique character of these perfumes and note that Mr. Charles has not stopped creating new odours. Zenobia sachets are a new series of dry perfumes, which are true to nature. They are packed in nicely-designed scent-proof cases, the odour in this way being kept from deterioration.

THOMAS CHRISTY & Co. have a very fine range of toilet-articles on show. One notices the huge models of Zepto pencils from afar, and closer examination of the stand discloses many new styles in toilet-articles. The following are a few of these: Nordica nail-polish (in pots and tubes), Swan massage-cream (a pink cream in pretty w.-m. jars), peppermint tooth-powder (in enamelled tins), shampoo-powders (with exquisite labels), a series of toilet-creams (in upright jars), bath-powder (in stained wooden canisters), baby-powder (in tall enamelled tins), and lanoline chillie-paste. This company have now the agency for Daggett & Ramsdell's cold-cream, which is put up in six sizes. We notice there is also a new bonus scheme in connection with lysoform, which chemists will find advantageous.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co. have a very pretty show of

perfumes and soaps. With one of the new perfumes—Sarcanthus—a special offer of a spray is being made and should be inquired about. Other noticeable perfumes are Caprice des Fées, Parfum Houx, Rêve Etoile, Natural Violet, and Goutte d'Or. Popular soaps just now are Violettes de Parme (in beautiful sky-blue wrappers), Peau d'Espagne, and Savon aux Violettes. The last-named is a high-class soap selling at 2s. 6d. a tablet, and really conveys the odour of natural violets. The Coronal preparations—toilet-powder and tooth-paste—have been recently referred to in the *C. & D.*, but we may usefully emphasise the fact that the tube in which the paste is packed has an improved nozzle, which delivers the paste on to the tooth-brush in the form of a flat ribbon.

LESCOL PERFUMERY Co.—This stand is devoted to perfumery and toilet-preparations. The new perfumes are Fedora, Karesme, and Heather-bloom. The last-named is finished off with a pretty plaid ribbon, which gives a peculiar charm to the package. Dousaline skin-lotion is a new milky toilet-wash, while the demand for antiseptic mouth-washes is supplied by thymo-lescoline, put up in opal bottles with sprinkler tops. In one corner is a striking testimony to the company's enterprise, a whole series of synthetic perfumes being shown which have been made in the Camberwell laboratories. These perfumes are used in increasing quantities by soap-makers.

OOWANA, LTD., have struck out a new line by having an open stand instead of the usual closed-in affair. That is to say, the Oowana soaps in their various forms are displayed in three glass cases—two small counter-cases parallel to each other and one larger wall-case for background. They are making much of the fact that the fourpenny tablet of Oowana soap has been increased in size, and that all their goods are on the P.A.T.A. Moreover, the Oowana price-list in colours is an artistic souvenir to take away from the Exhibition and to ponder over.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE Co., LTD., have a fine soap exhibit. A new soap that is being pushed is called Melbalm, a name which at once suggests a soothing, sweet-scented soap. We can speak as to its fragrance, whilst the style of putting up is in excellent taste. The package does not bear the maker's name, and can be added to the series of own-name soaps which may already have been adopted by the chemist. A whole set of designs of wrappers is available for the last-named purpose. Price's shaving-stick is a new article. It is packed in white metal cases and is stated to give the creamy and lasting lather which shavers expect such soaps to have. Among other exhibits not altogether new, but good selling lines, may be mentioned: Ro-ti-sha soap, Regina violet soap, and lemon-juice soap. The series of  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tablets is also one which men who buy soap generally prefer.

Exceptional pressure on our space this week prevents further description, so we merely note that exhibits were also made by the Chloride of Silver Dry Cell Battery Co., Mr. R. J. Reuter, the Seamless Rubber Co., Chinnery's Signs, Ltd., Young's Patent Hygienic Bin Co., Express Developing Co., Rotary Photographic Co., Messrs. Harden Bros. & Lindsay, Ltd., Mr. Hermann, the Chemists' Proprietaries Co., the Erasmic Co., Ltd., Messrs. Hertz & Co., and the Thornton-Pickard Co.

## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

*Book of Receipts (Beasley).* Rewritten by E. W. Lucas. 11th edit.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ . Pp. 452. 7s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

Clowes, F., and Coleman, J. B. *Elementary Practical Chemistry.* Part 1. General Chemistry. 5th edit.  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ . Pp. 214. 2s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

Druiff, G. E. *Refraction.* 3rd edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Hare, H. A. *A Text-book of the Practice of Medicine.* 2nd edit. Royal 8vo. 21s. net. (H. Kimpton.)

Julian, H. F., and Smart, E. *Cyaniding Gold and Silver Ores.* 2nd edit.  $9 \times 6$ . Pp. 484. 21s. net. (Griffin.)





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

#### Optical Power of Camphor.

SIR,—We are very much interested by a statement in your issue of April 13, p. 569, with reference to Chinese camphor, where it is said that a sample of flowers made from China camphor has been met with which gives a much lower dextro-rotation than usual.

We are very much surprised and interested at this statement, as it is absolutely contrary to what we have ourselves hitherto experienced. We have had considerable experience of the rotation of flowers of camphor in the past, and since reading the paragraph referred to we have made a great many additional experiments with camphor prepared from various sources, including several samples that we have had on the premises for many years. The result is that we find practically no difference in the optical properties of any of these samples, all our experiments (both with samples prepared from mainland China camphor and from Formosa camphor) giving practically the same rotation, the two extreme cases being a specific dextro-rotation of 42.5° and 43.78°. If we met with a sample of crude from which the refined camphor gave a very much lower rotation, we should most seriously suspect adulteration with some non-rotatory product.

We feel that the matter is of great importance, as the optical properties have hitherto been considered one of the standard tests of pure natural camphor.

We remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HOWARDS & SONS, LTD.

GEOFFREY E. HOWARD, Director.

Stratford, E., May 6.

#### Invoices by Post.

SIR,—I wish to enter a mild protest against the way in which many of the wholesale houses are sending out invoices and statements.

I can quite understand the wish to economise in labour and stationery, but I think if they saw in what condition the invoices, etc., were delivered to their customers they would feel inclined to revert to the old-fashioned, but respectable, envelope. I have just received a statement secured (?) by a patent metal clip, which has almost disappeared, and consequently the statement is delivered as a piece of paper just folded up.

Another wealthy firm which spends any amount of money on literature of various kinds sends out invoices in such a manner that I wonder they ever reach their destination at all.

Yours truly,

Upper Clapton, May 3.

C. M. HOLMES.

#### Legal Queries.

*Ajax* (109/59).—You cannot use the words "Chemist to the Royal Family" without the express authority of the Lord Chamberlain's department.

*R. E.* (107/29).—The word "antiseptic" is not *per se* a dutiable description, and the Board of Inland Revenue has not hitherto regarded such titles as "antiseptic pastilles,"

and "antiseptic foot-powder" as involving liability. Any departure from the rule is to be deprecated, even in the case of a dentifrice which is not specifically held out or recommended for any ailment of the teeth, gums, or mouth.

*A. S.* (108/52).—Injunctions have been granted by the High Court restraining the use of the title which you propose to apply to a cattle-drink. It is well to keep in mind that the Trade-marks Act now gives power with reference to registration of titles hitherto regarded as descriptive. This power indirectly affects the use of titles of well-known proprietary articles for similar preparations made by others.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

*Senile Decay* (100/21).—The old man's condition is probably associated with hypertrophy of the prostate gland and consequent inability to empty the bladder, the dribbling being an overflow from a full bladder. A competent doctor should see the patient, as there is considerable probability of acute symptoms supervening.

*Rusticus* (104/61).—**GALEGA EXTRACT.**—This is prepared from *Galega officinalis*, or goat's rue, and has acquired a reputation as a galactagogue when given to nursing women. *Tephrosia virginiana* is also known as goat's rue, but is not the drug called for in the prescription you quote.

*H. B.* (99/29).—**BLACK VITRIOL.**—The horsey man is probably referring to common sulphuric acid, unless from his conversation you infer that he expects to get a powder, in which case he may be referring to black antimony.

*Agricola* (100/24).—(1) **SHEEP-DIP.**—The sulphur should be boiled with the caustic soda, washing-soda, and arsenic, otherwise it is mostly wasted because of its insolubility. The cause of the sores on the shepherd's arms is probably the caustic alkali, but arsenic would be sufficient to cause the trouble. There will not be so much free soda if you boil the sulphur as well as the arsenic with it. (2) **SHEEP-SCAB DIPS.**—The Board of Agriculture have published three recipes for sheep-scab dips. These were given in the *C. & D.*, February 4, 1905, p. 204, but none of the formulæ is arsenical. (3) **POWDER WEED-KILLER:**

White arsenic	...	...	1 lb.
Caustic soda in powder	...	...	½ lb.
Dried sodium carbonate	...	...	½ lb.
Prussian blue	...	...	2 dr.

Mix.

There are several other suggestive formulæ in "Pharmaceutical Formulæ."

*H. R. D.* (247/27).—**PAINLESS TEETH-EXTRACTION.**—We last gave the details of the method of injection of cocaine into the gums in the *C. & D.*, March 3, 1906, p. 359. It is also given in detail in "Diseases and Remedies" (*C. & D.* Office, 3s.).

*F. E. R.* (105/28).—**STAINS ON ENGRAVINGS.**—The marks you refer to as caused by damp are probably due to the growth of a bacillus. A weak bath of chlorinated lime is the best remedy, but the trouble in removing the last traces of chlorine often replaces the "foxy" defect with a worse chemical contamination. The treatment is effectual if care is taken afterwards to wash the engraving with several changes of water. Peroxide of hydrogen is also used with the advantage that the paper is easier to free from the chemical products.

*O. L. W.* (105/18).—**COPYING-GRAPH.**—The original formula for this is glycerin 4 parts, water 2 parts, and gelatin 1 part, all by weight. Many modifications of this recipe are in use; in some the proportion of gelatin (or glue) is greater, and most contain a thickening-agent, such as barium sulphate, prepared chalk, china clay, or zinc oxide, which prevents the ink sinking into the pad.

*Student* (107/33) has not sent his name and address, but it would not have helped to solve the obviously impossible. The prescriber who expected 240 grains in 8 oz. to provide a 40 grains per oz. solution was weak in arithmetic.

*A. W.* (260/31).—**OPALESCENT CELLULOSE VARNISH.**—You should treat this with kaolin or fullers' earth, recently heated so as to free the powder entirely from moisture. Add to the varnish in the proportion of 1 oz. to the pint, shake well, and set aside to allow the powder to subside.

\* \* In spite of increased space this week, other pressing matters have curtailed our correspondence.



SITUATIONS WANTED—*cont.*

## RETAIL—continued.

**J**UNIOR; Dispenser; Counterman. "Aspirin," 14 St. Aldates, Oxford.

**L**OCUM; qualified; 47; reliable; town or country. Parry, George Street, Bletchley.

**Q**UALIFIED; 25; all-round experience; good references. 264/21, Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR (20½), 4 years' experience, desires situation. R. Paulson, 3 Market Place, Rugby.

**D**OCTOR'S Dispenser; careful, steady; £6. "J. G.," 15 Methley Street, Kennington, S.E.

**L**OCUM, Manager, or Senior; many years' experience. Rayner, 14 Dublin Street, Liverpool.

**Q**UALIFIED; 21; tall; good references; Photography; Midlands preferred. Worton, Elland, Yorks.

**L**OCUM or Manager; 25 years' excellent character; qualified. "H.," 155 Glencastle Road, Streatham, S.W.

**D**ISENGAGED; Assistant; 24; unqualified; 7 years' experience. "Robinson," 31 Lord Street, Wolverhampton.

**Q**UALIFIED; 26; good Dispensing, Photographic experience; May 20. Spurr, Victoria Street, Birstall, Leeds.

**A**SSISTANT; 35; competent; 15 years' all-round experience; Photography; single; unqualified. 266/13, Office of this Paper.

**M**ANAGER; qualified; experienced; 49; Optician, own trial case; disengaged shortly. "Energy" (265/19), Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR; 19; tall; part-time; near London or Metropolitan College; after Whitsun. Braaside, East View Terrace, Barry, Glam.

**D**ISENGAGED; Dispenser; 26; tall; abstainer; outdoors; recommended; Photography. 1 Alexandra Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

**Q**UALIFIED; 33; married; good experience; Manager or Dispenser; 4 years present berth; permanency. 264/28, Office of this Paper.

**J**UNIOR, good Dispensing experience, 21, tall, desires Season berth, July, August, September, previous to study. D. Bennett, 1 St. Peter's Road, Croydon.

**L**OCUM TENENS or Manager (temporary); qualified; good all-round experience; aged 35; height 5 ft. 9 in. J. E. Jones, Swinton, near Rotherham.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist, 10 years with last firm in responsible position, desires re-engagement with or without view to succession. 266/29, Office of this Paper.

**H**ALL qualification; 10 years' London experience, Counter and Dispensing; aged 33; height 5 ft. 8½ in. Williams, 107 High Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

**R**ELIABLE Locum; experienced, qualified; Dispensing, Photographic, Prescribing; highest references; Booking. "Salol," "Nodes," Newmarket, Stroud.

**A**SSISTANT or Dispenser; Retail, Doctor, or institution; thoroughly experienced for either; excellent references; 35; qualified. "M.P.S.," Parkydelyn, Carmarthen.

**M**ANAGER; good-class business; indoors; married; first-class experience; aged 43; seaside preferred; disengaged. Apply, "T. H. D.," 97 Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.

**L**OCUM; qualified; abstainer; Prescriber; Counter, Dispensing, or Hospital; booking for season; disengaged May 27. Gilbert Hollick, Boldmere Road, Erdington, Birmingham.

**D**ISPENSER, Minor and Hall qualification, desires engagement to hospital, institution, or as Locum; excellent references. Apply, "Salol," Dispensary, St. Michael's Road, Portsmouth.

## WHOLESALE.

**T**RAVELLER, large connection General Chemicals, seeks engagement. "G.," 39 Murillo Road, Lce.

**T**RAVELLER; Drugs, Sundries, Instruments; moderate salary; energetic; small connection, Chemists, Doctors. 269/27, Office of this Paper.

**S**HIPPING Clerk (25) requires situation; excellent experience in leading Soap and Perfumery business. "L. H.," 43 Maitland Park Road, N.W.

**J**UNIOR Assistant; Wet Counter preferred; aged 21; highest references; 6½ years' experience. H. Perkins, 4 Northumberland Road, Southampton.

**W**ANTED, situation in Wholesale house; 15 years' Retail experience; qualified Dispenser; aged 33. "J. H.," 36 Churchill Road, Willesden Green, N.W.

**A**DVERTISER desires to Represent house; Drugs, Sundries, or Packed Specialities. Apply, "Drugs," 2 The Aviaires, Pontnewynydd, Pontypool, South Wales.

**L**ONDON (or near).—Position in Laboratory or Wholesale; 7 years in London Retail, Dispensing; aged 23; tall. Parker, "Charlwood," Harrow View, Wealdstone.

**M**ANUFACTURING Perfumer, Essences, Toilet requisites, Soaps, etc.; unlimited knowledge; capable managing staff, buying, and extending business. 267/5, Office of this Paper.

**A**S Representative of a good house for South Africa; many years' experience; large sound connection, and well known both in Africa and this country. "F. S." (267/24), Office of this Paper.

**Q**UALIFIED Chemist, with many years' unique experience in organising and administration of large firm of Chemists, seeks re-engagement, Wholesale or Detail. 266/92, Office of this Paper.

**T**RAVELLER.—Qualified Chemist, exceptional experience of road in Drug and allied trades, wishes Represent good house; has good connection, first-rate selling record, and unimpeachable references; reliable; competent; earnest worker. "X. A." (268/18), Office of this Paper.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DID IT EVER OCCUR TO YOU

that the up-to-date Chemist nowadays is equipping his place of business with an optical department? There is no side line more profitable than the optical to the drug business. It is clean and a great drawer of customers to your shop. Send for particulars of my Correspondence Course in Sight-testing.

*E. E. Bamister* Practising Optician, BLOXWICH.

**M**CADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—200 Benger's Food, 27s. x.d.; 231 Camwal Ordinary, 5s. 10d., 33 Preference, 12s.; 25 Edward Cook & Son £10 Preference, £7 12s. 6d.; 100 Idris "A" Ordinary, 26s. 9d.; 200 Founders', 12s. 6d.; 300 G. B. Kent Preference, 17s. 6d.; 100 Ilford Ordinary, 10s. 9d. x.d.; 100 Pear's Soap, 30s. 3d.; 100 A. J. White Ordinary, 3s., 200 Preference, 10s. 3d.

WANTED (subject).—100 Clandius Ash Ordinary, 27s. 9d.; 100 Preference, 21s.; 20 Evans Lescher Preference, £5 5s.; 300 Idris Debenture, £83 per £100 stock; £250 R. White & Son Debenture, £94 per £100 stock.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.



**CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—**Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

**TO Chemists and Druggists.—**Second-hand 12-ft. Drug Fitting, Drawers, Cupboards, Lockers, Shelving, Mirror, Poison-cup-board, Cornice, 4-ft. Dispensing-screen and Counter, 8-ft. Glass-fronted Serving-counter, under Counter Drawers, 5-ft. Mahogany Bent Plate-glass Counter-case, Perfumery-case and Desk, 6-ft. Wall-case; all high-class condition; the lot £47 10s.; bargain; cheap house for alterations, Window-enclosures, Glass Facias, Stall-plates; estimates free. **H. Mills, Chemists' Complete Shopfitter, Shop-front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E.C.**

**SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—**Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO., 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

**IT** is a positive fact that we have the finest and largest stock of New and Second-hand Chemists' Fittings; the condition of goods is first-class, and prices are very reasonable. Call or write, **Rudduck & Co., Chemists' Shopfitters, 262 Old Street, E.C.**

**MAHOGANY SHOP-FITTINGS.—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.—**24-ft. range of drug drawers, &c., with shelving, cornice, and three mirror cupboards over; 12-ft. plate-glass wall-case; 6 ft. ditto; back fitting, 12 ft. long; 17-in. glass-fronted counter; 10-ft. ditto, with 7-ft. dispensing screen over; 2 counter cases, &c. All the wall-fittings are about 10 ft. 6 in. high. Could be adapted for any shop. Would sell separately. **Philip Josephs & Sons, Ltd., 93 Old Street, London, E.C.**

### YOU HAVE A BUSINESS.

I have a system, which will increase that business. My little booklet tells all about it. Will you write to-day?

**BERNARD SLACK, BUSINESS INCREASER**  
319 High Street, West Bromwich.



### MONEY SPENT

in advertising a business by means of good handbills is an investment that brings good returns. It pays to let people know you are alive. Send a postcard for samples.

5,000, 5/6; 10,000, 10/-; 20,000, 18/6.

Four kinds in a 20,000 parcel if desired. Carriage paid to destination.

**MARTIN NEWAY, 14 New Street, BIRMINGHAM.**

### TO CANDIDATES FOR S.M.C. EXAMINATION.

All students entering the May examinations and desiring a final coach by personal instruction should apply at once for particulars to **W. J. Wright, F.S.M.C., F.I.O.** (holder of the S.M.C. special and sight-testing diplomas), 51 Charlwood Street, London, S.W.

### AT THE EXHIBITION,

on Mr. H. A. Wanklyn's Stall, you will see Slack's Tooth Brush Showcard Stand at 2s. Don't fail to inspect it. If, like me, you can't get away from home, I will send you one for 27 stamps.

**BERNARD SLACK, 319 High St., WEST BROMWICH.**



### Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

**Tuesday, May 14.**

*Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund Decennial Dinner*, King's Hall, Holborn Restaurant, at 6.30 p.m. Tickets, one guinea each (including wine), may be had from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

**Wednesday, May 15.**

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 12 noon. Annual meeting of members.

*Society of Arts*, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. Herbert W. G. Macleod, M.D., on "Trypanosomiasis or Sleeping-sickness."

*Royal Microscopical Society*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 p.m. Professor A. W. Porter and Mr. P. F. Everitt on "Diffraction Rings due to a Circular Aperture," and Mr. E. M. Nelson on "An Improved Vertical Illuminator."

*Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association*, Gervis Hall Restaurant, Gervis Place, at 7.30 p.m. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. each) from Mr. W. A. Bingham (Hon. Secretary).

**Thursday, May 16.**

*Chemical Society*, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Ordinary meeting, at which the following papers will be communicated: "The Relation between the Crystalline Form and the Chemical Constitution of Simple Inorganic Substances," by Mr. W. Barlow and Dr. W. J. Pope; "Experimental Investigation into the Process of Dyeing," by Mr. J. Hübner; "Some Derivatives of *p*-pyranol Allied to Certain Derivatives of Brazilin and Hamatein," preliminary communication, by Dr. W. H. Perkin, jun., and Mr. R. Robinson; "Mixed Semi-ortho Oxalic Compounds," by Dr. G. D. Lander; "The Mechanism of Bromination of Acylamino-compounds," preliminary notice, by Dr. J. B. Cohen.

**Friday, May 17.**

*Royal Institution of Great Britain*, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. E. M. Wedderburn on "Seiches in the Lakes of Scotland."

**SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY.**—A reunion of diploma-holders and exhibition of optical goods will be held on June 4 at the Finsbury Town Hall, Clerkenwell, London, E.C. The exhibition will remain open till June 7.

### College Notes.

**BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.**—A pleasant afternoon was spent last Saturday by some of the students of this College botanising in the vicinity. Many items of botanical interest were obtained, and Mr. Williams, the co-principal, sends us a list of twenty plants which were found to be in flower.

### WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Birmingham and Midland College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Bath and West of England College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Bath.

**JAPANESE JOTTINGS.**—The Bill to amend the Pharmaceutical Ordinance passed the House of Peers on March 19.—"Conservant" is the name given to a new preservative invented by Mr. Pakeo Watanabe, Bachelor of Technical Science, who has spent many years in the research which has resulted in its discovery. It is a food and drink preservative, and is placed on the market by Messrs. Arimoto & Co.



## Minor Experiences.

THIS was my third attempt to gain the much-coveted piece of parchment, and am pleased to say it was a successful one. It was also the first time that I had been requested to appear on the second day, having come to grief on the first day's work on two previous occasions.

I received my notice to attend on the first day at 9.40 A.M., and brushed shoulders with others whom I recognised as having been there on former occasions. After wishing each other "good luck" and exchanging a few odd questions as to what we might be asked, we were ushered into the examination-hall, requested to take our seats, write our present address upon the envelopes at the tables, and listen for our names being called out. By two minutes to ten we were all away, some to practical chemistry and others to dispensing. My dispensing came first, and I had the following paper:

1. Send 6 oz. liq. hyd. et ars. iod.
2. Make 30 grams of ung. acid. carbolic.
3. Send supp. morph., B.P., vj.
4. Sodii hypoph. ... .. gr. v.  
Cal. hypoph. ... .. gr. v.  
Ol. cinnam. ... .. mss.  
Ol. morrhuae ... .. ʒss.  
Gum. acaciae ... .. ʒj.  
Aq. ad ... .. ʒij.
- ʒss. t.d.s.
5. Ext. coloc. co. ... .. gr. iv.  
Pil. hydrarg. ... .. gr. j.
- Ft. pil. Mitte xx. Silver.

I was troubled very little by the examiner; he came at five minutes to one to inspect my work, especially examining the emulsion, which turned out perfectly. I was asked how I measured out the oil of cinnamon, and said I had discovered that 8 drops equalled 5 minims, therefore 4 drops equal 2½ minims, and with the addition of just a very small quantity more, made up as near as possible 3 minims, the quantity required. All my calculations were on paper, showing how I arrived at the results, and this, I believe, saved me many searching questions. I was then told I need not wait, so I went to lunch and to discuss with my colleagues how I had fared.

My afternoon's work gave me greater trouble. I had to identify the salt marked No. 9, which I discovered to be ammonium alum with traces of potassium. My volumetric work was to determine the percentage of the ferrous arsenate in the sample of the salt provided, and also its probable impurity. I got on very well until the examiner came on his usual visit. I wrote a concise report of the means taken to identify the alum, and was balancing the equation when I heard a voice over my shoulder. The dialogue was something like this: "Well, young man, how are you getting on?" "Very well, thank you." "But," said the examiner, "I don't think so. I can see you don't earn your living at volumetric analysis." No, thought I; there would not be room for us all. Then he most courteously and most kindly said, "You don't want to waste time, do you? Now just make one weighing instead of several. Take a considerably greater amount of the salt than you want, dissolve in, say, 100 cc.; take, say, 10 c.c. and run in your ⅓ bichromate [which was ready provided] and so get some indication of how much, or rather, now, how many c.c. of the solution you will require to obtain a 10-c.c. reading." I felt thankful for this advice, for it saved me considerable time and taught me many other little tricks which I shall not easily forget. Having completed my two titrations and corrected my work, my percentage of ferrous iron came out 16.9 per cent. I did not attempt to find the impurity, as I was short of time, and preferred to look over my work for the last time to see that all was correct.

Having waited thirty-six hours, I received notice to attend on the second day. A week later I was there, much to my delight. We were asked to take our seats in front of the platform, and then, our names being called, we dispersed to tables or side-rooms to discuss the various subjects. My first subject was pharmacy. I was asked to sign my name, and was then shown some small cubes of a whitish-yellow substance, which looked like cocoa-butter, but upon putting it to my nose I found it was not. It was soap, and I had to say the kind, and how is it made? How many kinds are official? What is an emulsion? Then, how to make lin. calcis, and is that an emulsion? I said, No, it is a soap, the method of making being parallel with the manufacture of soft soap, calcium being substituted for potassium. Next I was asked, How is pil. saponis co. made? What is the dose, and why it is not called pil. opii? How is ferri ammon. cit. made, also ferric hydroxide? Why not wash the latter on a filter-paper? Then

after a few questions on heat I was told to sit down before the President's chair. My name was next called for prescription-reading. I was asked to render into full Latin the following:

Tr. ferri mur. ... .. ʒiiss.  
Liq. ars. hyd. ... .. ʒiss.  
Tr. nucis vom. ... .. ʒj.  
Inf. calumb. ... .. ʒj.  
Aq. ad ... .. ʒviij.

M. ʒss. 3ce a day.

This I was able to do perfectly and quickly. Then followed a few translations from Latin into English and English into Latin, and a few doses such as tinct. ferri, tinct. hyos., sulphonal, liq. ars. hyd., tinct. nucis vom., atrop. sulph., and sulphur. The last-named I said ʒij.—twice B.P. dose, an error. I discovered a few minutes later. This calculation finished my work:

How much formalin 40 per cent. will be required for 80 oz. of a solution 1 in 1,000?

My answer was 96 minims.

My next subject was chemistry. The usual formality of writing name was gone through, and I found myself sitting opposite a man of a very determined nature. I thought, "There's trouble ahead." The question came, What chemical experiments have you seen? I said I had seen HCN made. I was then asked how it is made, and what is the colour of the solution remaining in the retort. Various other questions about minor details told me that I was face to face with a lion of chemistry. But I had the courage of a Roman just then, and although I could not fully answer the questions put, I knew something about them. I had a few equations to work out, and was asked what product I should get by mixing sulphuric acid and zinc, and sulphuric acid and copper, which I answered satisfactorily. Then came the question, Is HCN a strong or weak acid? Depends, thought I; strong enough to kill a horse, but weak on metals. A few questions on barometers and what they could be made of, and I finished, complimented by the examiner on my pluck (I think he meant nerve).

After this I had twenty minutes' rest, being next called up to materia medica. I was fortunate enough to have ten minutes' examination of the specimens without the company of the examiner. I went over a few of them, putting back the ones I did not want to see, and examining those very carefully now at the front, and recalling their various preparations. Then the examiner came along and plied me with questions about the specimens, which I was able to answer. Then a few questions on the active principles of various drugs. I was then shown cimicifuga, and asked how it differed from black hellebore and such-like. The last question was about a specimen of belladonna-root, which is the candidate's stumbling-block. The examiner, touching my shoulder, said "You know your work. You have only one more subject. I think you are all right." This final subject was botany, and I was fortunate enough to be the last candidate; he always has luck. I took my seat as usual, and the examiner cut the bark off a twig, remarking that if he had done that three weeks ago it would not have come off nearly so easily. Could I explain it? Then I was asked to recognise a flower, which I could not do, as it was a tulip turned inside out. Questioned as to what use leaves are to a plant, I replied, "They may be considered as the plants' stomachs." Then I had to make a rough drawing of a transverse section of a stem and root, and show the cambium layer in each. I was then shown an inflorescence (very much etiolated), and asked the natural order. The last question was, "What natural order in the Minor syllabus is this one nearest to?" I replied, *Rosaceae*, as it was saxifrage. The President complimented me on my success, and strongly recommended me to go in for the Major, dismissing me with his beaming smile. J. C. C.

NEW PHARMACIES IN AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Minister of the Interior has issued an order respecting the new pharmacy law, by which the old procedure governing the establishment of new pharmacies is annulled, and those who desire to do so now, may make application before the admissibility of such new pharmacy shall have been ascertained in the place where it is intended to open it. The request must be duly advertised in the local official Press to enable any who may feel their interests to be threatened thereby to lodge their objections. The granting of the request will rest with the magistrates after they have heard the representatives of the pharmacists, doctors, the local councils, district representatives, etc. "Thus," concludes the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung," "all favouritism or nepotism connected with the permission to establish pharmacies is eliminated. Openness in procedure is the word in Austria."



# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.  
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

## TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their *bona-fides*.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of 3l. or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

COMPLETE set of student's testing apparatus and chemicals; 25s. 269/2, Office of this Paper.

PILL-MACHINE, 5 gr., cuts 24, brass bound, mahogany, new; what offers? carriage forward. W. COOPER, 20 South Parade, Gainsborough.

FOR sale, 2 Pinder's rotary pill-machines, making  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. pills; also 2 pill press-machines; all in good order; original cost £17 10s. and £9 respectively; price £8 and £5. PAGE WOODCOCK, LTD., Lincoln Works, King Henry's Walk, Balls Pond Road, N.

## BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," 6 years, from 1898. RICHARDSON, 98 Queen's Road, Dalston, N.E.

WHAT offers?—"Chemist's Annual," 1907, "Pharmaceutical Journal," posted Mondays. JACKSON, Chemist, Sandiacre.

"DISEASES OF THE STOMACH," Robson and Moynihan, quite new, 10s. 6d. PRICHARD, Llechyddur Pontlyŷn, Carnarvon.

C. & D., unbound, years 1887 to 1904, complete; also "Ph. J.," 1872 to 1904, perfect condition; 2s. 6d. per year, carriage forward. WATT, 2 Grange Road, West Hartlepool.

"PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL," 1871 to 1877 and 1885 to 1900; "Chemist and Druggist," 1887 to 1906, unbound; what offers? carriage forward. STILING, Newton Abbot.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OXIDE cobalt, about 15 lb.; what offers? overstock. 271/9, Office of this Paper.

### FORMULÆ.

INSECT-POWDER Formula.—I have discovered a splendid formula for instantly destroying cockroaches, blackbeetles, insects, etc.; have tried many powders, but found none to equal this formula; harmless to animals; 1 lb. can be made in 5 minutes at a cost of 6d.; no grinding-machine required, and can be mixed by hand; formula sent post free to any address on receipt of 2s. postal-order. Write at once, A. THORNLEY, Drysalter, 108 Darley Street, Bolton. (Satisfaction warranted.)

## OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

SANDERSON camera, 5 by 4 regular, Unicum shutter, R R lens, 3 mahogany bookform slides, leather bag to take camera and 6 slides, cost £8 11s. 6d.; £5, or nearest offer; microscope, by Carpenter, 6 objectives. What offers? EVANS, Chemist, Llandrindod Wells.

## PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

THREE 2s. 9d. Hervey's magnesia (soiled wrappers). 3s. 9d.; 11 1s. 11d. Konvo (slightly soiled), 6s. 6d.; 1 2s. 9d. Grimault's injection matieo, 1s. 6d.; 4 2s. 6d. Gordon's extract, 5s. 6d.; 1 2s. 6d. Oppenheimer's cream malt with oil, 1s. 4d.; 2 2s. 3d. standard malt, and 1 2s. 3d. with oil, 4s. 6d., carriage paid. GIBSON, Chemist, North Shields.

## SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 71.

## SHOP FITTINGS.

WHAT offers, counter-scales and wooden window-stands? EMSON, 44 Paulet Road, Camberwell, S.E.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO old water-beds, one ditto air, each 72 by 36; what offers? VINCENT, 460 Holloway Road, N.

INDIARUBBER water-bed, full size, by Hooper, of Pall Mall; best quality; £2. HALFORD, Chemist, Hockley, Birmingham.

DENTAL chair, in perfect order, not the latest American type, but up to modern requirements, compact, very massive and strong; originally cost over £40; price £5 10s. Apply, 110/42, Office of this Paper.

EXCELLENT portable hall, 40 ft. by 26 ft., of corrugated iron, matchboarded and varnished throughout, built in sections; 10 windows, 2 doors; floor tongued and grooved; brick foundation; all new. "A. B." The Limes, Hatfield Road, Ipswich.

## WANTED.

A SERVICEABLE drug-mill, hand-power. SLEGGs, 44 Robson Street, Liverpool.

A RELIABLE check-till, in good order. Give dimensions and price, SAVAGE, Chemist, Brighton.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

CAMWAL ordinary £1 shares; lowest price accepted for 50 to 100. BANKS, 71 Stacey Road, Cardiff.

OLD artificial teeth bought; cash by return post. DENT, 4 Chatsworth Road, Stratford, London.

FORMULA required of the compound powder of the glycerophosphates. 113/40, Office of this Paper.

COUNTER case, from 4 to 6 ft.; Gledhill's small check-till, second-hand. WADDINGTON'S STORES, Morecambe.

GLASS shelves for case-in windows; also iron uprights; York Glass bottles. 262/38, Office of this Paper.

SPECIMEN cases, dental, for exhibition in outside show-case; cheap. "BRUNO" (268/32), Office of this Paper.

DENTAL chair; good condition necessary. State kind and lowest cash price, 36 Woodstock Road, Chiswick.

STEAM-JACKETED pan, medium size, in good condition and cheap; also grinding-mill. MACPHERSON, Chelmsford.

EMPTY ess. coppers, 73s. cwt.; leads, 14s.; London address; sender pays carriage. Address, 259/38, Office of this Paper.

NEST of drawers, about 8 ft.; some 20-oz. and 10-oz. rounds, few ointment jars, etc.; cheap. "Dispenser," 59 Lansdowne Road, Worcester.

## ADDRESSES WANTED.

WILL Mr. J. W. Nairne, formerly assistant at Bournemouth, kindly communicate with "G. L. B."? 265/34, Office of this Paper.